THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 85. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

MOVING TOWARDS WAR.

Count Bismark's Speech on Napoleon's Negotiations for Luxembourg.

In the session of the North German Parliament, April 9, Herr von Bennigsen rose to question the Government relative to the rumored cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France, Count Bismark having previously announced his readiness to give immediate reply to the interpellation.

Herr Bennigsen said:—A disquieting rumor is current that Germany is to lose Luxembourg, a birthplace of German princes, and Parliament wishes to learn what attitude the Governments of the Confederation intend to adopt in the matter. The question is here of a Federal German fortress and of a German frontier territory, with an essentially German population, which never dreamed of wishing to become French. The speaker then read a letter from Luxembourg, which was described as a cry of distress to the Parliament, and in which it was asserted that out of 200,000 inhabitants there were not two hundred whose language was other than German. Herr Von Bennigsen then continued as follows:—Before this question all party differences disappear. When the integrity of Germany is threatened, all parties will unite and support the Minister President against foreign powers to the utmost. We wish for peace, but will not shrink from war if it be necessary to repel the very first attempt of France to attack our honor. Let us give a speedy and resolute answer to the warlike tendencies of France, and we shall stifle them in the bud; to be silent would be weakness. The promise given by the king that not even a German village shall be lost, is preserved by the people in grateful remembrance. Let him call upon them, and he will find that they are one. The work of the new Constitution can be concluded within a few days if foreign intervention threatens. We do not seek war, and if it breaks out let France be answerable. The German and the French nations could live side by side in peace and prosperity, whereas war would inflict deep wounds; but if France attempt to hinder the work of our reconstruction, we will show her that Germany is united.

Count Bismark in reply said:—By the dissolution of the old Confederation the King of Holland acquired full sovereign rights over Luxembourg. There prevails in the grand duchy a disinclination to enter the North German Confederacy on account of the military burdens that step would entail. In the higher and highest circles a bad feeling is entertained with regard to the victories of Prussia, and in a despatch addressed to the Prussian Government last October Holland demanded the evacuation of the fortress of Luxembourg. The Government, not wishing to have foreign Princes in the Northern Confederation, has not put any pressure upon the Netherlands. Prussia values amicable relations with France, and has respected her susceptibilities so far as was consistent with her own honor. The Prussian Government does not adopt the opinion that an arrangement has been entered into between Holland and France; but cannot, on the other hand, assert that the contrary is the case. The question was first officially brought forward by a communication made by the King of Holland to the Prussian Ambassador, asking what position Prussia would take up in case his Majesty should in any way cede his sovereign rights over the Duchy. In reply, Prussia declared that she would leave *the responsibility* of such a step to the King of Holland. So far as Prussia is concerned there is no reason to make any declaration on the subject. Prussia will assure herself of the views entertained by the Powers which signed with her the treaty of 1839 and by her Federal allies, as well as of the state of public opinion as represented by the North German Parliament. Holland has offered her good offices to further negotiations between France and Prussia, but they have been declined. Count Bismark went on to declare that he was prevented from giving any further explanations by the nature of the affair, and concluded as follows:—The North German Federal Governments believe that no foreign power will endanger the undoubted rights of Germany, and they hope to protect those rights more safely by peaceful means, and preserve good relations with foreign powers the more the debates in Parliament shall show the indissoluble ties that exist between the Government and the people.

Excitement at Luxembourg.

A telegram from Luxembourg of March 30 says:—

The current rumors of the cession of the grand duchy of Luxembourg to France are officially declared to be devoid of foundation. Numerous handbills are being circulated here, headed *Vive Napoleon, Vive la France*, and instigating the inhabitants to acts of violence against the Prussians. Four regiments of troops belonging to the garrison, composed of Nassauers, have revolted. The Governor has been compelled to make the most serious representations on the subject to the civil authorities of the town.

Prussian Precautions.

Berlin (March 30) Corres. of London Times.

While cautiously trying to put off the day when a final and definite answer will have to be returned to the French proposals respecting the cession of Luxembourg, Prussia has thought it as well to protect the coveted prize against a *coup de main*. Orders have been sent to Luxembourg to prepare the casemate for the reception of troops. The posts in the advanced works have been reinforced and provided with drummers and trumpeters. A strong detachment has been told off for work in the fortress arsenal, and all the smithies in the town have received pressing orders from the commandant. Some persons, who manifested their French sympathies in the public thoroughfares by cries of "*Vive la France!*" "*Vive Napoleon III!*" were arrested by Prussian patrols.

In the meantime the language of the Berlin Government papers continues as ambiguous as ever, and it is impossible to tell whether the measures above specified are merely intended to prevent the French from bringing pending negotiations to a forcible and premature end, or whether they are destined to usher in the adoption by this Government of a resolute and truly national policy.

Commercial Anxiety in Paris.

Paris (April 1), Correspondence of London Times.

Trade in Paris, and generally throughout France, is far from being active. Disquiet and the apprehension of further political complications suffice to account for the stagnation. People are unwilling to embark in any undertaking of importance, because they look with doubt and misgiving on the future. Among the upper commercial classes the belief is that an alliance between Prussia and Russia, spoken of vaguely for some months past, is as certain as the alliance of Prussia with Bavaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Wurtemberg; in fact, that France has before her what is termed a "tacit coalition." In such circumstances it is not surprising that French capitalists never remarkable for great boldness, should be cautious and timid.

THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

The negotiations which have been initiated by the Emperor Napoleon for the acquisition of the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France may, as indicated by our cable despatches, in the end constitute a main cause, if not the main cause of a war in Europe. Consequently a history of the territory will be found very interesting to the readers of the TELEGRAPH:—

Originally a county, Luxembourg was made a duchy in 1354, and remained under the dominion of its dukes during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Louis XIV seized the southern part of the duchy and incorporated it with France, the remainder being left under the rule of Austria until the French revolution, when the wholeof Luxembourg became a French possession.

The Congress of Vienna again restored its separate existence, and the King of the Netherlands became its Grand Duke.

In 1830 it joined the Belgians in their revolution, and the London Conference divided it between Belgium and Holland, the portion falling to the latter State being the territory now known as the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The right of maintaining a garrison in Luxembourg was conceded to Prussia by the treaties of the 31st of May, 1815, the 8th of November, 1816, and the 12th of March, 1817.

The population of the Grand Duchy in 1866 was 206,574.

The present King of Holland claims the personal right of disposing of the Duchy, if he so choose, with reference to the legislative body. In this connection it is not premature to mention Clauses 1 and 37 of the Constitution under which Luxembourg is held by its sovereign:—

Clause 1. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is an independent, indivisible, and inalienable State.

Clause 37. No portion of the Luxembourg territory can be ceded and exchanged for, and no portion of foreign territory added to Luxembourg, except by virtue of a law.

Hence it follows that the cession of the country to France could not be legally sanctioned by universal suffrage, but requires the ratification of the Chambers.

RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. SICKLES.

CIVIL PROCESSES IN CERTAIN CASES TO BE STAYED —A RESERVATION TO HEADS OF FAMILIES OF PROPERTY TO THE VALUE OF $500—THE CARRYING OF DEADLY WEAPONS AND THE DEATH PENALTY FOR BURGLARY AND LARCENY PROHIBITED —THE GOVERNORS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA AUTHORIZED TO GRANT REPRIEVES OR PARDONS, AND REMIT FINES AND PENALTIES, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 14.—The following order was issued by General Sickles to-day:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITRY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 11, 1867.—The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Military District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year; many families have been deprived of shelter, and many more need food and clothing; needful implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States. the inability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to enforce upon an impoverished people the immediate collection of all claims. To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected, but the appeal of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced, and they will continue in force, without modification as the occasion may require until the civil government of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States. The commanding General earnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the evils now existing, and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened will contribute to the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people:—

First. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited, unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property, with intent to hinder, delay, and prevent the creditor in the recovery of his debt or demand; and the proceedings now established in North and South Carolina respectively for the trial and determining of such questions may be adopted.

Second. Judgment or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendants. Proceedings in such causes of action now pending shall be stayed, and no suit or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced for any such causes of action.

Third. Sheriffs, coroners and constables are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property upon execution or process upon liabilities contracted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall, upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is moving or intends fraudulently to remove his property beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the court. The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money accruing since the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day of sale.

Fourth. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th of May, 1865, may be endorsed by execution against the property of the defendant, and that the sheriff shall pay the money arising under such executions regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good faith of any lien shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina respectively to determine that question shall be adopted.

Fifth. All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of negroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action shall not be enforced.

Sixth. All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements, and fertilizers loaned, used, employed, or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected, and the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crops shall be a lien on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

Seventh. In all sales of property and execution, o by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent upon his or her labor a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant, and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence implements of trade, husbandry, or other employment of the value of $500. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, parent or parents and child or children—in other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of $100. The exemption hereby made shall not be waived or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the defendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the Court.

Eighth. The currency of the United States declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues, and demands, shall be so recognized in North and South Carolina, and all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment and refused by any public officer will be at once reported to these headquarters, or to the commanding officer of the post within which such officer resides.

Ninth. Property of an absent debtor, or one charged as such without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purposes of agriculture or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as foreign attachment; but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with, except in the execution of a judgment or final decree in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

Tenth. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions *ex contractu*, bail, as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the plaintiff, nor taken by the sheriff or other officer serving the process: in suits for trespass, libel, wrongful conversion of property, and other cases, known as actions *ex delicto*, bail, as heretofore authorized, may be demanded and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases *ex contractu* shall not extend to parties about to leave the State, but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

Eleventh. In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same, provided that, upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other person authorized by law to issue a warrant for breach of the peace or any criminal offense, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant on the recognizance of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

Twelfth. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offense. A violation of this order will render the offender amenable to trial and punishment by military commission. Whenever wounding or killing shall result from the use of such weapons, proof of the party carrying or concealing a deadly weapon shall be deemed evidence of a felonious attempt to take the life of the injured person.

Thirteenth. The order heretofore issued in the military department prohibiting the punishment of crimes and offenses by whipping, maiming, branding, stocks, pillory, or other corporeal punishment, is in force, and will be obeyed by all persons.

Fourteenth. The punishment of death in certain cases of burglary and larceny imposed by the existing laws of the provisional governments in this military district is abolished. Any person convicted of burglary or of larceny, when the property stolen is of the value of $25, of assault and battery with intent to kill, or of any assault with a deadly weapon, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding ten years nor less than two years, in the discretion of the Court having jurisdiction thereof. Larceny, when the value thereof is less than $25, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding one year in the discretion of the Court.

Fifteenth. The Governors of North and South Carolina shall have authority within their jurisdictions respectively to reprieve or pardon any person convicted and sentenced by a civil Court, and to remit fines and penalties.

Sixteenth. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankruptcy in accordance with the acts of Congress in such cases made and provided for the collection of any tax, impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional Government of North andsouth Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed, nor shall this order or any law of the provisional Governments of North and South Carolina operate to deny to minor children or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, nor to suspend as to them any right of action, remedy, or proceeding against executors, administrators, trustees, guardians, masters, or clerks of equity courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties of the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

Seventeenth. Any law or ordinance heretofore in force in North or South Carolina inconsistent with the provisions of this general order is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES.
J. W. CLOUS, Captain 38th United States Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. A. G.

LETTER FROM C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

His Opinions of the Situation—The Connecticut Election—The Impeachment—The Louisville Convention, Etc.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 2.—Leonard H. Miller, Esq., Ottawa, Ohio—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 25th ult., inviting me, on behalf of your Central Committee, to address a mass meeting of the Democracy of the Tenth and Fifth Congressional Districts of Ohio, to be composed, as you say, of "men who are not afraid to have Vallandigham speak," was duly received. Having twice failed, because of accident or sickness, to fill my appointment in your county, I am fairly under obligation to accept, and I do it most cheerfully. But it cannot be at an early day, as you request; nor, indeed, earlier than September, inasmuch as my professional engagements, to which I now devote all my time and attention, will not permit.

But any appointment which you may make for me at that period I will hold myself in readiness to fill, since it will be but payment in part of the annual interest which I owe to the Democracy of Ohio, as well for political favors and support as upon that "heavy pecuniary advancement," so called by some, and by shallow fellows referred to very wittily ever and anon as the "ten-cent fund;" but which I regard as the most honorable testimonial ever bestowed upon any public man in any country. Meantime, allow me a passing word on the situation.

Dark as the days have been, and certain as the total overthrow was of our original form of constitutional Government, already badly wrecked and shattered, had our enemies but possessed the revolutionary audacity to drive on, *I see now distinct glimmerings of the dawn*, which I trust will, sooner or later, ripen into the perfect day.

First, The Connecticut election is not only full of encouragement, but most gratifying. It was fit that the home of Thomas H. Seymour, and the State, of all others in the East, most firm and radical in its Democracy, and where true "Copperheads" did and do still most abound, should first of all give signs of this coming reaction in the North. Two years ago the majority for Buckingham (Republican) for Governor was 11,635 over O. S. Seymour (Democrat). Now English (Democrat) divested of the dead weight of last spring and fall, beats Hawley (Republican), 750, and we elect three out of four representatives in Congress. Verily, there has been a resurrection: and that "dead Democratic party," in grave-clothes, it may be, and bound about with a napkin, has come forth, but refreshed and strengthened by its slumbers. I have long had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with Governor English. During the three sessions of the Thirty-seventh Congress, and throughout the first two years of the war, years of especial frenzy, he sat by my side, when at any moment a stray bullet, aimed at another, might have struck him to the floor. I always found him a friend; and now, with peculiar pleasure, hail him as first of Democratic Governors in the new era. Let Ohio now, first of all States in the Northwest, follow Connecticut on the roll of Democratic States; and she will.

Next—The failure of Congress to depose the President is the most hopeful omen of the times. In the first place, melancholy as have been and still are the weakness and incapacity of Andrew Johnson—I do not question his sincerity—*he is still a most impeding obstacle in the way of the revolutionary chariot.* But far more than this—deeper, more enduring, more significant—the failure clearly indicates the fury and audacity of the revolutionary party, to which, more than to all other causes, they owed their success, are on the wane. In revolutions a step backward is death, and a pause midway the beginning of dissolution. *Now is the auspicious moment for us.* Providence has once more given us an advance to rescue from the destroyers the site and foundations, at least, of the now fallen and dishonored temple of free federal republican government, and to reconstruct it very nearly after the model of the old. Shall the chance be again cast away? Not let us burn the errors, the lessons, the entanglements, and the timidities of the past, and let the people speak to their leaders that the work shall go forward.

If the men of the South will but consent to be patient, learning to remain passive and to endure, all will be well. Submission to tyrannic force, to military coercion, is one thing; voluntary servitude quite another. In any event, we have our own rights, duties and obligations to free constitutional government, from which no act of any other State, section or people, can absolve us.

As to the Louisville Convention, a word. The Democratic party of Ohio, by formal resolution of the recent State Convention, has committed itself to a General Delegate Convention, suggesting Louisville as the place for it. The State Central Committee has, therefore, no discretion in the matter. Indeed, the movement originated in Ohio, by the action of our Committee in July last. I have myself in no other way been concerned in it: but am not able to perceive any good reason why it should not be held. It is designed only, as I understand, for consultation and expression of opinion, and with no view to candidates for the Presidential campaign of 1868. Neither can it bind any one by a "platform."

But why not meet and consult? What better means of promoting concert and organization than a general Convention? "Warn the Committees," were the dying words of Jefferson. Let us first have Committees and organization everywhere. Suggesting respectfully that the Convention be postponed till the Fourth of July, I trust that whether "National" Committees or State Committees concur or not, the district and local committees and the Democratic masses will see to it that delegates are appointed, and that the gallant and lately oppressed Democracy of Kentucky, under whose immediate auspices the Convention is to be held—they who, last summer, first taught that Hannibal might be conquered—are not coldly and ungeneerously rebuked and repudiated by their brethren in other States. Very truly, etc.,

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.

Large Mass Meeting of Colored Men at Nashville—Appointment of a Negro to be Register of Voters at Jackson County, Alabama.

NASHVILLE, April 13.—A large and enthusiastic mass meeting of colored radicals was held here to-day in the open air, no hall being able to contain the crowd. Resolutions endorsing Brownlow, and denouncing Andy Johnson and the conservative party, were adopted unanimously.

In Jackson county, Alabama, a negro schoolteacher named Carter has been appointed Register of Voters under the Military Reconstruction bill. The appointment was made at the request of a number of the prominent white citizens of the county.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.

A Mail Party of Thirteen Soldiers and a Scout Killed by Indians near Fort Reno—Fears Entertained for the Safety of Fort C. F. Smith.

FORT MCPHERSON, Nebraska, April 13.—A mail party from Fort Phil Kearney to Fort Laramie, in charge of Mr. Van Valsey, a Government scout, and a Sergeant and twelve men of the 2d Cavalry, were killed, scalped, stripped, and mutilated by the Indians, eighteen miles east of Fort Reno, on the 9th. None of the party escaped.

It is feared that the Crows will join the hostile Sioux, in which event Fort C. F. Smith would be in great danger.

THE DUC D'AUMALE AND THE FRENCH ARMY.—A pamphlet has just appeared from the pen of the Duc d'Aumale, entitled "Les Institutions de la France." The opinion of the duke is that the military institutions of France are not so defective as some persons would represent, but that they require to have their sincerity, their unity, and their effectiveness restored to them. If a change is to be made in them it should be by their vigorous development in a national sense, and by placing them under the ægis of liberty. "Liberty," he says, "doubles the power of military institutions; it regulates and moderates their use; it has nothing to fear from them as long as the people do not abdicate their rights; its guarantee is in the force of opinion, and not in the weakness of the military force."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, April 15—Noon.—Consols opened at 90⅝; Erie Railroad shares, 38½; Illinois Central, 76¾; United States Five-twenties, 74.

FRANKFORT, April 15—Noon.—United States bonds, 76.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—Noon.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11⅛a12d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d.; Corn, 93s. 6d.; California wheat, 14s.; Barley, 9s. 8d.; Oats, 3s. 6d.; Peas, 45s.

Provisions—Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 125s.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d.

Produce—Petroleum—Spirits, 1s.; Refined, 1s. 5d.; common Rosin, 8s. 3d.; fine, 16s. Oils—Linseed, 8s. 10d.; Sperm oil, £131; Whale, £39; Cloverseed, 56s. 6d.; Linseed, 65s.; Ashes, 34s.; Pig iron, 52s.; Tallow, 44s. Linseed cakes, £9 10s.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s.; Sugar, 24s. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

WASHINGTON.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

CONGRESS SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court is Without Jurisdiction in the Case of Applications to Enjoin the President from Executing the Military Bill.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 15 - 1 P. M.—The Supreme Court has just decided not to receive the Walker-Sharkey Bill, asking for an injunction against the execution of the Military bill, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court in a remarkably forcible and positive manner.

Attorney-General Stanbery making no objection, the Court ordered the Jenkins-Georgia petition to be filed, and appointed Thursday next for the argument. It will meet the same fate that has fallen upon the Mississippi petition.

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.]

The Reconstruction Question in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has denied the motion for leave to file the bill for an injunction in the Mississippi case, but granted leave in the Georgia case, the Attorney-General not objecting to the latter. The case will be argued on its merits on Thursday. The difference is that in the Georgia case the President is not made a party to the suit.

The Senate To-Day.

The Senate, shortly after meeting, without transacting any public business, went into Executive session.

The Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will, after the present session, visit the territory west of Kansas, with the view of selecting a location for the Indians of that State, and their prompt removal thither. The Committee consists of Messrs. Henderson, of Missouri, Chairman; Corbett, of Oregon; Thayer, of Nebraska; Doolittle, of Wisconsin; and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. They expect to leave Lawrence about the 20th of May. This action on their part is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate.

An Incorrect Report.

The published list of the vote on the confirmation of Lovell H. Rousseau as Brigadier-General is incorrect, not having been received from an official source.

Presidential Nominations.

At the instance of Representative Glossbrenner, the President, on Saturday, nominated Colonel Levi Marsh to the Senate as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania. Colonel Marsh bears in his body a bullet received while gallantly leading his regiment into action during the late war.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of a Well-known Citizen—Arrest of a Person Charged with Murder.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Timothy Kelly, one of our well-known citizens, died yesterday, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

James Arnold has been arrested, charged with the murder of James S. Tarr, at Hillsboro, in Caroline county, Maryland, some weeks ago. Some of the deceased's money was found on his person. He also implicates two other men, named W. H. Harper and George E. Ford, of Hillsboro, in the same murder.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The National Cemetery at Yorktown—Arrest of a Forger—Naval Items, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 13.—A detachment of the United States Burial Corps arrived in Hampton Roads to-day from Yorktown, Va., and embarked with all their camp equipage on vessels for Portsmouth, Va. The detachment under the direction of Superintendent Charles Hitzelberger recently completed a large national cemetery at Yorktown, which is placed in the charge of a keeper, who will furnish all information to the friends or relatives of the soldiers interred there. Upon the arrival of the detachment at Portsmouth, they will commence to locate a still larger national cemetery, probably just outside the suburbs of the town. The grounds of this cemetery will be laid out in a very tasteful manner, and every care will be taken to procure all the bodies of soldiers which may have been buried in out-of-the-way places, or in the fields around Norfolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and vicinities. The cemetery will be completed in about five months.

A man named Obie F. Taylor, a resident of Richmond, was arrested in Norfolk yesterday, on the charge of forgery, just as the steamer John Sylvester arrived from Richmond, and was landing at the wharf. A telegram from Richmond, received in Norfolk late in the afternoon, gave notice that the forgery had been committed, and also a minute description of the effects was made yesterday, which resulted in finding only $150. He refused to recognize his baggage, and further investigation was postponed until to-day.

About forty marines, attached to the marine ship St. Lawrence, were paid off yesterday in Portsmouth, and departed for the North on a short furlough.

The naval steamer Harcourt will be sold at the Navy Yard, Gosport, on the 16th, at public auction. Ten large anchors will also be sold at the same time.

The sailing frigate Savannah is undergoing thorough repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard.

From New York.

NEW YORK, April 15.—The iron bridge recently erected at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton street was opened for traffic this morning, and the facilities it affords are being availed of extensively. It is doubtful, however, whether ladies, for whose accommodation it was more especially intended, will make use of it as a means of crossing to any extent.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Chicago and Rock Island, 88; Canton Company, 43; Erie, 37; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 70¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Michigan Central, 107½; Michigan Southern, 68¾; New York Central, 99½; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 28; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s 91; Hudson River ex-dividend, 91; Five twenties of 1862, 109¾; do. of 1864, 107⅞; do. of 1865, 108¼; Ten-forties, 99; seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105⅞; Sterling Exchange, 9⅜; at sight, 10⅜; Gold, 135⅝.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Cotton steady. Sales of 500 bales at 27¾c. Flour quiet and steady; sales of 5000 barrels State at $10 25@14 40; Ohio, $12 35@17 75; Western, $12 35@14 75; Southern, $12@17 00. Wheat quiet and firm; sales of 25,000 bushels of white California at $3 35. Corn steady; sales of 25,000 bushels mixed Western at 80@81c. Oats firm; sales of 21,000 bushels State at 79c.; Western at 73@74c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy; new Mess at $27 87½. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

MEXICO.

The Fight at the Zelaya Road—Official Account of the Liberals—The Imperialists Completely Routed Etc.

ARMY OF OPERATIONS, GENERAL IN CHIEF'S HEADQUARTERS, FRONT OF QUERETARO, March 22.—This morning the enemy made a sortie with about 1000 men of the three arms in the direction of the hacienda of San Juanico, situated on one side of the road from Queretaro to Zelaya. Yesterday afternoon there had arrived at the above named hacienda some carriloads of provisions sent from Zelaya to our army, which were carefully disposed of by General Guadarrama, and were not left there over night; they were afterwards sent on to the Commissary General after a short delay. It appears that the enemy made a sortie with the intention of capturing this train, believing it still to be in San Juanico. They were undoubtedly notified of its arrival there; but General Guadarrama, Chief of Cavalry, well prepared, awaited the first column of the enemy, attacked it, and forced it to retire almost routed. The enemy lost many in killed, among whom may be recognized twelve foreigners, and the remainder traitors; he captured from sixteen to eighteen prisoners, all of them traitors. Upon our side there has been but one soldier killed and four or five wounded. The other two columns of the enemy were driven back to the plaza, passing within range of our artillery, on the cerro of San Gregorio, which raked them with good success, causing considerable losses, throwing them into confusion and forcing them to retreat precipitately into the plaza. One shell from our artillery fell upon a magazine belonging to the enemy, and blew it up. * * *

M. ESCOBEDO.

HEADQUARTERS, FRONT OF QUERETARO, March 22.—In an official communication Escobedo also informs the Minister of War, that the birthday of the President, the 21st of March, was duly solemnized in the camp in front of Queretaro; that twenty-one shotted guns were fired upon the city as a salute, and that there was general rejoicing throughout the army. All the officers, through Escobedo, sent their compliments to the President in honor of the day.

—Miss Manning, the author of "Mary Powell," has returned to the scenes of her first triumph by a volume in her peculiar vein of fictitious autobiography—"The Masque at Ludlow, and other Romanesques"—which, of course, is the story of the writing and playing of "Comus." She makes Milton himself an actor in his famous masque, which he may have been—albeit the fact has escaped the notice of his biographers. It is a pity that Miss Manning does not lay aside her pen, for, truth to say, her later works are all failures.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Edward W. Masson was charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons. The evidence was that the defendant had frequently been seen with a pistol, and had been heard to threaten the lives of certain persons. Verdict guilty.

Gottlieb Cherrer was charged with assault and battery upon John Kertzler. The prosecutor and defendant are employed at a brewery stable, the defendant as driver, and the prosecutor as hostler. The allegation was that about two months ago the defendant attacked the prosecutor, knocked him down, and kicked him, breaking a rib, and inflicting other injuries so serious that he has not since been able to work.

The defense alleged that the prosecutor attacked the defendant with a pitchfork, and the latter acted only in defense of his own life. But the witness whowas to substantiate this defense by his testimony, saw neither the beginning nor end of the fight, nor did he see a blow struck. Verdict guilty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—John C. Uhle vs. Oakland Coal Company. An action to recover for services rendered in organizing a coal company. Verdict for plaintiff, $393 75.

Cornelia K. Doty vs. Cornelia Hoffman and Miles Walton. An action of replevin for rent of house. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—J F. Clew vs. George Ashton, et al. An action to recover for subscription money paid for oil stocks. Verdict for defendants.

Theodore L. Beall vs. James Gallagher. An action on a check. Verdict for plaintiff for $1' 5·16.

Rowland Gibbs vs. Albert Garret. An action to recover for a cargo of ice shipped in defendant's vessel, and alleged not delivered. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—Mordecai Bevan vs. Ema Carter. An action to recover for a breach of contract. Verdict for defendant.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, April 15, 1867.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The scarcity of money, to which and the European news the depression on the Stock Exchange was chiefly due, has given place to abundance, and the banks at this centre are in daily receipt of funds from the interior, including the West. The supply of capital gradually increased during the week, and at the close loans were made freely at seven per cent. on ordinary mixed collaterals, with exceptional transactions at six, while on Governments the general rate was six, with a few exceptions at five. First class commercial paper was discounted at 7@7½ per cent., although inferior grades were out of favor at the banks The forthcoming bank statement will show an important decrease in loans and deposits, but an increase of about two millions in the legal tender reserves, including gold. Early in the ensuing month the disbursement of the coin interest on the five-twenty loan may create some little monetary activity, but the prospect generally is favorable to continued ease."

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; 5-20s of 1865 sold at 108¼; 98 was bid for 10-40s; 107¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 109¼ for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881, and 105¼@105½ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 100¾, a slight decline; and old do. at 98@98¼, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 29½, no change; Pennsylvania at 56, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28¼, a slight advance; and Camden and Amboy at 131, no change. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 32¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 14, a slight advance; and Second and Third at 78½, an advance of ½; 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 28 for Girard College; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Northern Liberties sold at 100¼. 115 was bid for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 100 for Southwark; 32½ for Manufacturers'; and 69 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135¼; 11 A. M., 134⅝; 12 M., 135; 1 P. M., 134⅝. a decline of ⅜ on the closing price of Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stre t

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New	100	100 sh Phila & E.	28⅛
$4000 do. New	100⅛	100 sh Read'vle	14
$4000 do. New	100⅛	14 sh 2d & 3d Sts	78½
$1000 do. Old	98	100 sh Reading	50⅛
$800 do. Old	98⅛	100 do	50⅛
$18000 Pa R 1 m 6s	99	100 do	50⅛
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	95	100 do	50-31
$1000 C & A 6s '89	90¼	300 do	50⅛
2500 Sus'q Cl Bs	65	100 do	50 3-16
10 sh B'k N Lib	100½	100 do	50⅝
100 sh Cata Pf	29⅞	100 do	50 3-16
2 sh Penna R	56		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109@109¼; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1864, 107⅛@108; do., 1865, 108¼@108; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97⅛@98; do. 7·30s, August, 105¼@106; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105¼@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118@118⅛; do., July, 1864, 117¼@118; do., Aug. 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do., October, 1864, 116¼@116⅜; do., Dec., 1864, 115¼@115⅝; do., May, 1865, 112¼@113; do., Aug., 1865, 111¼@112; do., September, 1865, 111¼@111⅝; do., October, 1865, 110¼@111; Gold, 134¼@135½. Silver, 130@131.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@109¼; U. S

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Rumors of War in Europe.

From the Times.

The warlike despatches from Berlin, published a few days since by several of our contemporaries, are not confirmed by later telegrams from that quarter. To say nothing of the unlikelihood that a note from Count Bismark to the Emperor Napoleon, demanding his reasons for arming, and asking the immediate cessation of warlike preparations, should be divulged before it reached the French Cabinet, it is marvellous that such a demand, if made public, should not have had an unfavorable effect upon the money market. Financial circles are notoriously sensitive, and are not supposed to have a *penchant* for war. Yet since then consols have advanced and the stock markets were generally firm. This, in the face of news which must have been known if correct, is a most remarkable circumstance. It cannot be that credited warlike news has lost its effect upon speculators; and yet the substance of the Berlin despatch must have been known in Europe long before night through inquiries sent from this side. It is also passing strange that recent despatches contain nothing confirming the report.

There are other grounds for discrediting the despatch. We will not undertake to say that Count Bismark has not sent to Napoleon a peremptory request to disarm or fight, but only that such a step would be very unlike the policy hitherto pursued by the great Prussian statesman. Even on the supposition that he wished to make war on France, we cannot believe that he would commence by deliberately insulting the whole French people, and forcing all parties to make common cause with the Emperor. However divided on questions of domestic policy, Frenchmen are always united upon France. Among no people is there a stronger sense of obligation to country. The leaders of the opposition in the Corps Législatif base their attacks upon the Imperial policy on the ground that it has been injurious to France, and that it leads to the aggrandizement of Prussia. The people of France are divided on this question, and are, moreover, dissatisfied with the Emperor's scheme of military reorganization. As it would be for the interest of Count Bismark to foment these differences, it is hardly credible that he should deliberately take a step which would at once unite all parties, silence M. Thiers and all the rest of the opposition, and send every Frenchman an eager volunteer into the ranks of the army.

The reported summons to disarm would be tantamount to a demand that France should confess herself defeated before drawing the sword. Such coercion is sometimes exercised by powerful States upon weak ones, but rarely upon an equal. The boy who declared that he wouldn't take any sauce from fellows smaller than himself, acted on the principle that governs most nations when they want to fight. Thus England tamely submits to the Lamirande insult from France, but is terribly bellicose towards Spain. Besides, Count Bismark has always kept in mind, in dealing with foreign nations, that "forewarned is forearmed." Up to the very beginning of the late war, he contrived to puzzle not Austria only, but all the rest of Europe, in regard to his designs; and when the time came for striking, the blow fell without a moment's warning.

The military movements alluded to in connection with this rumor could doubtless be explained on other grounds than that Bismark is preparing for war. Rastadt was an old Federal fortress, from which the Prussian contingent was withdrawn at the commencement of hostilities between Prussia and Austria. That contingent is now sent back, probably in accordance with an agreement with Baden, in whose territory the fortress stands.

Prussia is already in full possession of Luxembourg; and the people of that Duchy are said to be strongly opposed to being sold to France. Under these circumstances we see no reason to doubt that the steadiness of the European stock markets is to be accepted as an indication that the reported demand of Prussia upon France is untrue, and that the class of persons most likely to be well informed in regard to international relations are confident of the preservation of peace.

Sharkey's Doctrine.

From the Tribune.

The Supreme Court decided to consider separately the Mississippi bill of injunction against the President and General Ord, excluding the motion made in behalf of Georgia. The main ground taken by the Attorney-General is that the President cannot be made a defendant in any court; that he is, in his official capacity, answerable only to Congress for his acts, and that the Constitution, by giving Congress the power to impeach and try him, refuses that power to any other branch of the Government. After hearing the arguments the Court decided to hold the motion under advisement.

A well-known gentleman from Mississippi, supposed to be a factotum and familiar of the President, appears as the ostensible head of the new opposition to Reconstruction. Mr. Sharkey has fixed his teeth in the Military Government act, and the Government must, at least, go through the ceremony of making him let go his hold. There is just a suspicion that Mr. Sharkey is biting a file; but we let that pass. We must bear in mind the ravenous affinity on the subject of State Rights existing not only between Mr. W. L. Sharkey and Mr. Johnson, but also between the ex-Provisional Governor of Mississippi and a few of the judicial old men of the sea who make up the inveteracy of the Supreme Court. Mr. Sharkey has evidently calculated his chances for presenting a respectable, if not a formidable, issue; indeed, he imagines that he is going to win. At the worst, he is bound to put the fate of State Rights to the test, "or win or lose it all." He is both desperate and sanguine; and is in the condition of a man who must either become a millionaire or go to State prison. That Mr. Sharkey can be sanguine appears from the fact that when Mr. Reverdy Johnson some time ago refused to undertake an application for a mandamus to compel the admission of Mississippi into Congress, he urged the matter, declaring that he had thoroughly studied it, and that it must result in success.

Thus, like other superfluous politicians, the itinerant Mr. Sharkey is still floating his powerful mind in the spirituous doctrine of State rights. He wanders from Mississippi to Washington, and back again, and again forward, but will never give it up. Other men are accepting facts, and grasping them. Such facts are the shovel and the hoe, rice-fields and cotton-fields, labor and franchise; and the old lumber of State rights may well be thrown out in the wilderness, if only Alabama and Georgia can work to their best advantage. It is unfortunate that any of Mr. Sharkey's brethren should feel themselves shackled by the consciousness of this terrible doctrine. No community can proceed prosperously when troubled by a conviction that it has a right to be lazy when it ought to work. Labor under such circumstances becomes as penal as breaking stone, with the accompaniment of ball and chain, and thus the delusion of State rights may be a moral slavery of the worst sort. State Rights are the old chivalrous gauds, and trappings, and dandyisms with which the South became vain enough to rebel; but our no account can it afford to wear such braveries now. Better work in plain homespun than mope like the lazy cavalier in his garret. State Rights are not going to appreciate labor and property, and rebuild the fortunes of the South. A hearty acceptance of the situation certainly will, and so think the shrewdest men of that section. One can do without title to sovereignty when all the kingdom he owns is a farm, and all the treasury he has is what he earns. Under these conditions, we submit that it is better to dig potatoes than to be noisy over State Rights.

Governor Jenkins, of Georgia, follows ex-Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, in a legal protest against what he considers the unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction act. Both of these gentlemen became Governors by a process in direct opposition to the Sharkey doctrine of State rights, the open and indiscriminate violation of which by President Johnson enables Mr. Sharkey to set up the contrary with the greatest show and pretense. As an index-mark, the people will not be slow to learn the significance of such a straw as Mr. Sharkey. He is a Union man of long suffering, one who found nothing to do in the Rebellion, and, we fear, has been rather useless out of it. He belongs to the extra-class of politicians—the gentlemen who are now acting the part of political resurrectionists. It is not a live business: it is only bringing the corpse of State rights to the dissection table. We are no wise alarmed. If the Supreme Court delivered a decision like an earthquake, so that even Mr. James Buchanan should be wakened, we are not sure that it would produce any more than a very dreadful shaking of dry bones.

Probable War in Europe—The Dynasties and Their Debts in Danger.

From the Herald.

Our latest telegraphic news from Europe shows good reason for the war panic, of the existence and prevalence of which we had been previously informed. The situation is sufficiently alarming. It will not surprise us if the next message should inform us that hostilities between France and Prussia have actually commenced. Plucky as ever, Count Bismark is fully prepared and not unwilling to stake the future of the new Germany which he has so recently called into existence, and which as yet is by no means consolidated, on the chances of a war with France. Should it come to an actual collision, it is impossible to predict where or how matters will end. It is not France or Prussia, it is Europe which is in danger. Disorder, in fact, is general. At no previous period since the birth of the States system in Europe, has there been such general and complete disorganization as exists at the present moment. For some generations, with the exception only of the period of the first Napoleon, a species of family compact gave at least the appearance of unity to the various European nations. That unity is no more. Disorganization is the order of the day. Not only are nations not agreed with each other, they are not agreed within themselves. Internally and externally disorder reigns. Among the various powers *entente cordiale* there is none. Within the limits of the various States, contentment there is none. At the present moment, what European power of the first class can be said to be in alliance with any other of its peers? If we except Russia, what power can be said to have peace and contentment reigning within its borders? Take England, with her Fenianism and reform; France, with her factions and her army reconstruction schemes; Prussia, with her newly acquired but still grumbling provinces; Austria, with her various and conflicting nationalities; Italy, with her eternal Church question and changing ministries; Spain, with her stupidity and her struggling but dying Bourbonism, to make no mention of the unfortunate sick man of the East—and say which of the European States is at rest within itself. For all this disorder there is but one possible cure—the nations, one and all, must be made self-forgetful. Their thoughts must be directed outwards. Nothing can so effectually accomplish this result as war. The needed ventilation can be found through no other channel. If we may judge from the war clouds which now loom portentously on the horizon, the requisite remedy may soon be applied.

In the midst of all this disorder and confusion it is felt to be a relief to allow the mind's eye to rest on the composure and dignity of Russia and the United States. Like rocks in mid-ocean, they sit serene and lofty, unaffected by the surging billows which roll in foam and fury all around them. Busy with numerous internal improvements, Russia, with one foot on the Baltic and the other on the Black Sea, looks hopefully towards Constantinople, and sees, in the not distant future, the day when she will sit in pride on the shores of the Bosphorus, and when her flag will float in triumph on the waters of the Mediterranean. The big pear which she has long been anxious to pull is ripe, very ripe. If Russia will but have patience, it will soon, we promise her, fall into her hands. The United States, on the other hand, so far from being on the verge of financial ruin, and about to break in pieces from its own weight, as some of our Old World friends would fain believe, startles the world more than ever by the dash and boldness of its enterprise. Not only not contented with a territory which certainly is large—some think too large—but eager to obtain and able to utilize more, we propose to purchase from our big neighbor Russia that immense tract of territory on the North American continent which has formerly acknowledged her sway. "What will we do with it?" some eagerly ask. "Use it," we answer, "and turn it to good and profitable account." Thus the United States grows, and must grow more and more, until the entire North American continent, with all that properly appertains to it, comes under her authority. Our neighbors, however, need take no alarm. We have no intention of imitating the barbarous examples of the past, by making might the test of right. We wish to hold our land by a nobler tenure. We discard all idea of conquest. We mean to maintain and extend the great Republic on a grander principle. What we want we are willing to pay for; and what we do acquire, we mean to acquire by honest means, and to retain on fair and honorable terms. It is fitting and proper, necessary for the times, and worthy of our history, that we should read to the world some such noble lesson.

There is one reflection which is irresistible from this view of the political affairs of the Old World and the New—security and confidence are certain to gravitate westward. The old dynasties are doomed, and the day is not far distant when their debts must be repudiated. A revolution similar to that which swept over France in 1789 threatens at an early day to devastate the entire European continent, the adjacent islands of Great Britain, and Ireland not excepted.

PROVIDENCE.

Sermon Delivered by Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., at St. John's Lutheran Church, Last Evening.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The Young Men's Christian Association have, for some time past, requested the orthodox clergy of our city to deliver Sunday evening lectures, under their auspices; and since the inauguration of this system there has not been one lecture that has ever failed to draw a large congregation of God's people, and from their nature and deep interest, connected with the subjects and the manner of their delivery, the youthful classes have been gathered in, when otherwise they would not have set foot within God's house. Last evening, by the request of this Association, the Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., of St. John's Lutheran Church, on Race street, above Fifth, delivered a sermon, taking as his subject, "God's overruling Providence, whereby He guideth and shapeth events to His will and for His glory." At the opening of the services the large edifice was filled, and throughout the evening services, and the delivery of the sermon, the congregation was rapt in attention, and impressed by the truths which fell from the speaker's lips.

The preacher took for his text:—

"*I thought it good to show the signs and wonders that the high God hath wrought towards me. How great are His signs, and how mighty are His wonders.*"—Daniel iv, 2, 3.

These words are from one of the sublimest of this world's monarchs. He was the golden head of the image of earthly power, and to which all other dominions are only as silver, brass, iron, and clay. He was the ruler of the world that then was, the centre of its authority and power. Wheresoever the children of men dwelt his kingdom extended.

As Daniel has said, "He was ruler over them all!" And in addition to his earthly greatness, he was also vested with the spirit of prophecy. He, like most men blest with worldly glory, sometimes forgot God, and in his pride and vanity did wickedly. For this he was miraculously rebuked and severely punished. Having sent his his wrath upon certain Hebrew youths who would not worship his image, he cast them into a furnace heated to whiteness; he was made to see them preserved in one heated with five seven-fold, and saw them come out with not a thread of their garments singed. It was so marvellous and expressive a miracle that he felt bound to acknowledge the hand of God in it, and confessed to all his vast empire that the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego was the only God, and that He alone was to be worshiped throughout his realms. It was to this and such-like marvellous manifestations of the Divine power of the Godhead that he referred in the text:—"Signs and wonders, great and mighty, which the high God hath wrought towards me.

But we are not to suppose that this was an isolated case in relation to these deeds. It is a mistake to look upon God's doings with the people of the world as if the same Divine interference in the affairs of men was no longer what it then was, Jehovah's hand is just as really at work now in what is transpiring every day as in the wonders that Nebuchadnezzar experienced. What it did then, He does still for the same ends. Those miraculous interventions often related in the Scriptures were not meant simply to excite the wonder of those who saw them or of the after ages; but in illustration of Divine government, from which to learn how things are governed and conducted continually. They were simply to show how God is dealing with men all the time. Ordinarily we see things coming afterwards in a uniform and settled order, and we forget that God has charge in its coming, as in deeds rare and miraculous.

We see Him putting forth the divine hand to call Saul to the kingdom, David to the throne, Isaiah to the prophet's chair, and Jonah to be missionary in Nineveh—just that we may know and see how the same hand is employed in seeking and setting up every earthly ruler, and in commissioning every preacher of righteousness who appears in the world. We may be slow to learn the great lesson, and still slower in taking it to our hearts, but it is nevertheless true that *God is in everything.*

Men devise, but God disposes. His hand is in the election of a President who is to rule, as much as it was in the calling of Moses from the burning bush. His providence has as much charge of the meal-chest of every family as in the cruse of the widow at Serapta, or in the feeding of Elijah by the ravens in the mountains. He is as much in the troubles and distresses of families and nations now, as he was in the miraculous judgments which afflicted the King of Egypt, or in the hand that wrote Belshazzar's doom upon the wall of Babylon's royal banquet house. As much in every vineyard and every harvest field as in the miracle of Cana, or in the production of the manna which rained into the camp of the pilgrim Hebrews. As much in the pulsations of each heart as in that life-thrill which brought dead Lazarus from his grave. As much in every death as in the stroke which smote down Nadab or Ananias, or in the chariot of fire which took up the ancient prophet in triumph from earth. As much in every circumstance in life as in the hand which took up Ezekiel by his hair from Kedar's banks, or preserved the Hebrew children in Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. Neither can it be matter of material moment for us to understand to what intent and with what moral purpose God has thus dealt with men. Of the effect it has there can be no doubt. It is agreeable to reason, and it is affirmed and reaffirmed in revelation.

It is traceable in all human history, and is manifest in every one's own experience, if man will look closely. Indeed, from the very nature of things, it cannot be otherwise. God is with everything that He has made, even in the most minute particulars—numbering the very hairs of our heads, and in suffering not even a sparrow to fall without His will. The exact purpose which God has in particular circumstances of His more marked dealings with us, we are not always able to understand. They doubtless are manifold, complicated, and, in some degree, inscrutable. "Who hath known the mind of the Lord? Unsearchable are His judgments, and His ways past finding out." But we are not left in total ignorance. Since the fall in Eden, it has ever been one of the greatest failings of mankind to excel in outward things, without due regard to the spiritual and divine.

People are prone to rest contented without penetrating sufficiently into the things of that invisible and hidden world from which outward things take their rise and shape. There is need that God should discover to man, and discover man to himself; and out of these discoveries to lay afresh the foundations for a spiritual and pious life. To effect this is, perhaps, the first and sublimest design of God's varied dealings with men. It is plainly traceable in all the great transactions to which the Scriptures refer.

It was in them that the eternal soul and spirit of things broke from its outward covering, and threw off in part the mask of secrecy to show the duty unto man, and demonstrated our true relations to Him. For this the dry rod in Moses hand became a moving serpent; the river turned suddenly to blood; the dust became living and animal; the clouds were transmuted into magazines of death and destruction; the air shook putrefaction from its dewy wings, and the majestic sea became obedient to man; the Mount shook like a thing of life; and from its summit a flame gave out its great builder's words; the dark rock gave out cool streams in the desert; the hovering cloud guided the pilgrim hosts, and the very sun stood still at the command of Joshua, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, so that all who saw could know that there is a God in nature "whose signs are great and whose wonders are mighty." What God did to them by interfering with the regular order of things He does still in the regular order of things. He is every day, every hour enacting events as wondrously as ever He did to the pilgrim Hebrews by repulsing Pharoah, or to the wondering Nebuchadnezzar.

We sometimes wish that we could see a miracle; that we could witness a repetition of some of those great exhibitions of the Godhead that the ancient world beheld. We think it would help our faith, it would settle our doubts, confirm our piety, and make our devotion stronger. But what are all the miracles of Moses' time compared with the ten thousand forms of life which spring up all around? We are astonished at the doings of death among the cattle and ancient people of Egypt, and yet more people and creatures die every hour now than fell under all the plagues of that period of wonders.

Why should we think it the greater exhibition of the Godhead to obscure, eclipse, or stop the sun, than to give the sun power to roll its golden chariot through mid-heaven every day, without stopping, without variation? We sigh that the age of miracles is past, and yet everything is full of the power of miracles, preaching God as eloquently as in the ancient deeds of the Almighty. We are amazed at the putting forth of power at the marriage at Cana, when the "modest water saw its God and blushed." Yet every summer revives it ten thousand fold, and every ripening cluster exhibits the same result from the same hand.

We are struck with wonder to see the manifestation of life in a peculiar manner by the hand of Moses, or at the glory of Christ, and yet the same is occurring every day under our own eye, in our own hands. The dust rises from beneath our feet to move in our limbs and pulsate in our hearts. The cold metals of the rocks are continually taking vitality in our veins. Even clods from the field are daily being transmuted into brains to feed hosts and thrill the world. Every spring-time is a resurrection more magnificent than the calling up of Lazarus.

We wish for miracles to show us God, and yet the age of miracles is forever here. We want to see the arm of the Lord, by the strength of which, as in ancient days, it formed as it would, when, if we but observe, we shall see that it is perpetually manifesting its power in and around us with no less energy, and with results as great and wonderful, as when it placed the stars, or brought creation from nothingness.

Neither is there anything framed but with the view of declaring God's eternal power and Godhead. Every day the handful of sunbeams cast around upon us from the Unknown speaks to us to lead our spirits off in grateful and admiring wonder of the "Great Father of light, with whom there is neither variableness nor shadow of turning." Every night is the opening of the Divine temple, with the beautiful stars set around its sublime altar, with balmy music coming from celestial galleries to lift man's soul into communion with the heavenly worshippers in doing homage to the great Lord of all.

Sleep is a mere miracle of rest! It is the evening touch of God's fingers upon our eyes to shut us into the solemn realm of the spirit-world, to impress ideas of life apart from the gross things of the body and earth. So everything—hills, valleys, mountains, plains, forests, seasons, histories, accidents, sickness, death, sorrows, joys, societies—everything has a voice for him who will listen to it, spelling out continually that awful monosyllable—God; and every heart-throb, if it will listen, will be found to echo it back again—"God."

And ever and anon, from world to world, we hear the echoing shout returning—"God," and forever from the mighty soul of things pulsates the same tremendous voice, speaking—*God*, Gon, Gon—forever and forever God! whose signs are great and whose wonders are mighty.

As God has manifested Himself in the innumerable forms of life, and in the providential power He exercises over us, man is equally inclined to deify himself and usurp God's place. People first forget God or get Him out of their thoughts, and then seek to put themselves in His position. It was so with Nebuchadnezzar, and it is so general that to humble this vain and wicked loftiness of man is, therefore, the next great intent of the Almighty's Divine administration concerning us.

It was so in the case of the ancient idolators, in which we have an example of what is true in general. All history shows that it is God's purpose to bring down whatsoever exalteth itself unduly. Our Lord banished Adam from Paradise but for the reason that he was proud, when Satan told him he was God. The floods swept over the world, leaving it almost tenantless, because the people refused to acknowledge a higher ruler than their laws.

Why was it Shinar was made the scene of that confusion which made the world a Babel of tongues but because they had sought to defy God, and build themselves a memorial which the Almighty floods could not wash away? Yet the minds of men could never learn the lesson, but continued banding themselves up in pride together, to set themselves up, and filling the world with boastful imaginings and false glories, all giving the glory one to another, and exalting self into the Creator of things and honors.

Hence came the fearful doings of God among the idols of Egypt and the people of Canaan, when Pharaoh lifted himself up, saying, "Who is the Lord, that I should obey His voice?" And from the guileless babes doomed to destruction one was picked out to smite the haughty blasphemer, and call down judgment after judgment upon him, till all the grandeur took wings from the bright empire, and the waves of the Red Sea closed over the last of Egypt's glory.

Pharaoh, Nebuchadnezzar, Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar, and others of other kingdoms, have, one by one, come down from their high elevations like some great pines of the forest overthrown by their own gigantic growth in struggling to reach as high as heaven.

The reverend gentleman pursued this great theme of God's providential exercise of His power through all its varied phases in life, and the manifold wondrous events which have come over this earthly abode, showing how His hand guideth all things and shapeth events, which will redound to His great glory as the sublime and holy creator of all. The preacher spoke also of the manifestation of His will in every small occurrence of life at the present time, no less wonderful and seeming strange than in the days when miracles were the astonishment of the ancient monarchs, showing that in life, in death, in health, in sickness, in poverty, or wealth, in joy or sorrow, all phases which are common with the existence of humanity at the present day, God is continually shaping them as He sees best and in which, in the most minute particular, if examined closely, the miraculous workings are as wonderful as in days of old.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at No. 429 WALNUT Street (second story), on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at which an election for directors will be held.

W. MOONEY, Secretary.

4 6 9t

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

3 15 7w

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY (pursuant to adjournment had at their annual meeting) will meet at Concert Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., and notice is hereby given that at said meeting the Act of Assembly, approved March 22d, 1867, entitled "An Act to repeal an act entitled 'A further supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, authorizing an increase of capital stock and to borrow money, approved the twenty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and also to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by this act to increase its capital stock, to issue bonds and secure the same by mortgage," approved the twenty-second day of March, A. D. 1867; a proposed increase in the number of the capital stock of this Company by 300,000 shares, and the issue of the same from time to time by the Board of Directors, and the proposed exercise by the said Board of Directors of the powers granted by the said act of issuing bonds and securing the same by mortgages for the purposes in the said act mentioned and within the limits therein prescribed, will be submitted to the Stockholders for their action in the premises.

By order of the Board of Directors.

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

4 6t

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 27, 1867.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Bordentown, on SATURDAY, the 27th of April, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary C. and A. R. and T. Co.

3 29

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO OAKDALE PARK.—Persons desiring to subscribe to the stock of this great institution can make their returns to the OFFICE, No. 923 MINOR Street, until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 15th inst. Personal application may be made at the office, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, from MONDAY, the 8th, to MONDAY, 15th inst., inclusive. Shares $10 each.

CHARLES C. WILSON, Special Agent for Proprietor of Oakdale Park.

4 2 11t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above Fund since April 8:—

Mrs. H. W. Hynard	$10 00
Miss C. W. Thorn	10 00
Miss K. F. Bynard	10 00
William Neal	20 00
Grace Church, Haddonfield, N. J.	23 00
Citizens of Bellefonte, Pa.	562 00
Curtis Clayton, 2d	5 00
W. M. Clayton, Colorado Territory	25 00
Trinity (Episcopal) Chapel, Philadelphia	17 00
Joseph Walton	50 00
J. F. H., M. D.	5 00
A. & P. Rober s	100 00
R. G.	1 00
R. D.	2 00
Bennett & Co.	100 00
Church of the Covenant, Philadelphia	141 51
St. Paul's Church, Doylestown (Episcopal)	30 00
St. Andrew's Church, Bridgeton, N. J.	61 00
John Roe	25 00
S. F.	20 00
Gans, Wilgus & Co.	100 00
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger	100 00
Goloman, McComas & Co.	100 00
Weil, Mayer & Co.	50 00
M. Rosenbach & Co.	50 00
Bicomingdale & Rhine	50 00
Gans, Leberman & Co.	50 00
George W. Reed & Co.	50 00
Solomon Gans	50 00
Joseph S. Dell	25 00
Newberger & Hochstadter	25 00
Wanamaker & Brown	25 00
Rockhill & Wilson	25 00
Frank Bros. & Co.	25 00
Andrews, Hartel & Co.	25 00
Washington Jones	25 00
Welsh & Robb, "The Axe"	100 00
H. C. & C. M. Leisenring and employes	150 88
Hoffman & Morwitz, "Philia. Democrat"	100 00
Deacon & Peterson	50 00
L. Peloubet	15 00
Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia	63 30
St. Paul's Church, West Whiteland	8 00
St. Matthew's Church, Francisville (add'l)	80 00
Young, Moore & Co.	200 00
R. R. Taggart	100 00
Bancroft, Bache & Co.	100 00
Binswanger, Heilman & Kiemar	50 00
Iles, Rogers & Chambers	50 00
Nolen, Norris & Co.	25 00
Lanning & Roberts	25 00
L. W. Glenn	25 00
A. Cresswell, Shriver's Creek, by Rev. Dr. Boardman	5 00
John Cresswell & Son, by do.	5 00
First Independent Church, Broad street, Philadelphia	637 11
Christ Church, Philadelphia	178 74
Joel J. Bally & Co.	100 00
Mrs. R. Rugens, Matron Blockley	10 00
James Fraser	10 00
Sans Remisamm	25 00
Bush, Bunn & Co.	25 00
Shortridge, Borden & Co.	25 00
Tenth Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, (of which $100 is from the estate of Robert Creighton, deceased), by Rev. Dr. Boardman	1,241 58
Philip Dougherty	25 00
Miller & Killen	5 00
Lewis Thompson & Co.	50 00
Struthers & Son	50 00
Mellor, Bains & Mellor	100 00
T. M. Bryan	100 00
Henry Mohlen & Co.	100 00
Patterson & Boulton	100 00
Walden, Koehn & Co.	100 00
George Whitely	25 00
Washington, Ohio, by John McCurdey	75 00
Ten subscriptions, in sums of two to five dollars	41 50
Twenty-one subscriptions of ten dollars each,	210 00
	$5,602 30
Amount previously acknowledged	30,795 70
	$37,398 00

JAMES M. AERTSEN, S. E. corner of Dock and Walnut Streets, Phila.

April 13, 1867. 1t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A SPECIAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY will be held on TUESDAY, the 23d of April next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, to accept or reject an amendment to the Charter approved February 21, 1867.

By order of the Board.

3 19 3tt* JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

BOILS.—LIKE THE VOLCANO, Boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. To remove the cause of such suffering, it is only necessary to vitalize the Blood by supplying it with its Life Element, Iron.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

(a protected solution of the Protoxide of Iron) will do this effectually, and give strength, vigor, and new life to the whole system.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM REV. RICHARD S. EDES, OF BOLTON, MASS.

"For years I was a sufferer from Boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence: finally a carbuncle formed in the small of my back. During its progress large pieces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away, and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I continued taking it until I had used five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief, but this remarkable remedy, with a kind and intuitive sense, went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its estab lished character."

A 32-page pamphlet sen. free. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street, New York.

Sold by all druggists.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

cures in a very short time

CUTS, BURNS, SCALDS, WOUNDS, BRUISES, SPRAINS, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, RINGWORM, CHAPPED HANDS, BOILS, FROZEN LIMBS, FELONS, CHILBLAINS, ETC.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces the most angry looking swellings and inflammations as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors,

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and at all country stores. 1 14 4 15 2t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5mw 3

PROPOSALS.

NAVY CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING. WASHINGTON, April 11, 1867.

Proposals sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Navy Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until two o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of May next, for seven thousand five hundred pairs BLUE SATINET TROWSERS, the same to be of navy standard, and delivered at Brooklyn Navy Yard within sixty days after notification of the acceptance of a proposal, and there pass the usual inspection.

For a description of the Trowsers and the packages to contain them bidders are referred to the samples at the said Navy Yard, and for information as to the laws and regulations (in pamphlet form) regarding contracts, to the offices of the Commandants and Paymasters of the several Navy Yards.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the Trowsers proposed; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Paymaster, District Attorney, or Collector of the Customs.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the article, and has the license required by act of Congress.

H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

4 15m4t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

2 7 15 1

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 412 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.

January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 14 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 12 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

11 22 6mrp

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS
4 8 1mwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
No. 1182 MARKET Street.

5 10t

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER OR EUROPEAN RANGE for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 11 17 stuth6m No. 230 N. SECOND Street.

GAS LIGHT
F

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, a man was met in Monroe street, above Second, by three strangers, one of whom made a grab at his watch-chain and broke it. An attempt was then made to get the watch, but a policeman, hearing cries for help, hurried to the place, and the robbers fled without securing it.

Lewis Linder yesterday, for stopping a carriage before the Custom House, in which Mrs. General Cadwalader was proceeding to church, was arrested by the officer stationed at Fourth and Chesnut streets; and at the hearing at the Central Station he (Linder), said that he learned that the Legislature would not allow the cars to run, and he thought no one should be allowed to ride in their own carriages. He was held in $500 bail to keep the peace.

J. H. Spregman, who, it is alleged, is a fugitive from justice from Washington, D. C., where he stands indicted for grand larceny, was arrested in this city on Saturday evening.

James Walley, residing in the neighborhood of Second and Walnut streets, was arrested on Saturday evening, by Policeman Camac, of the Third District, at Dock and Spruce streets, upon a complaint made by a woman named Mary Christopher, who charges him with the theft of fifty dollars, which, she alleges, he took from her dress pocket. Alderman Butler held the accused in $500 bail to answer at court.

The party charged with swindling named Ogle, doing a commission business at No. 8 North Water street, is not, and never was, connected in any way with the present occupants of said store, Messrs. Paul & Ferguson.

FIRES.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a barn belonging to Thomas Williams, containing three tons of hay, situated on the Nicetown lane, below York road, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss $400. The contents were insured in the Mutual.

About 10 o'clock on Saturday night, a watch-house was burned at the Reading Railroad and Thompson street, caused from the stove being overheated.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night, a fire took place at No. 330 N. Eleventh street, caused by the window curtain coming in contact with a lighted candle.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of part of the roof of Benjamin Franklin's wheelwright shop, No. 124 Dock street. The prompt attendance of the firemen no doubt prevented a destructive fire.

The alarm of fire about half-past 1 o'clock yesterday, was caused by the roof of a house, No. 649 Loram street, igniting.

About half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire took place at the north west corner of Sixteenth and Market streets.

The New Perseverance Mills, on the Race road, Holmesburg, owned by Jonathan Lodge, were slightly damaged by fire about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

THE REPORT OF INTERMENTS for the week gives the following:—Total number interred, 279, of which 144 were adults and 135 minors. The principal cause of death among the adults was consumption of the lungs, the cases numbering 28.

Nativity—United States, 213; foreign, 45; unknown, 21; from the Almshouse, 17; people of color, 12; from the country, 8.

Males, 158; females, 121; boys, 76; girls, 59.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1866, and of last week, was as follows:—

Week ending April 14, 1866, was 249.
Week ending April 6, 1867, was 283.

CASUALTIES.—Dolly Sanders, a little girl two and a half years old, while playing around a bonfire in the Fourth Ward, was seriously burned by her clothes catching fire.

A man named David Billow, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday, with serious cuts in his arm, inflicted with a razor during a fight among a party of blacks and whites in Bedford street, near Seventh.

DIED.—On the morning of the 6th of February last, William S. Burrill was shot at Eutaw and Cherry streets, Sixth Ward, by a party of men who had created a disturbance, and who were endeavoring to escape from arrest. Mr. Burrill was removed to the Episcopal Hospital, where he died yesterday. After a post-mortem by Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's inquest was postponed.

Mr. Burrill was a special officer of the Reading Railroad Company.

BUSINESS AT THE HAY MARKET.—During the past week 532 loads of hay and 51 of straw were weighed and sold at the Farmers' Hay Market, N. Seventh street. Prices closed as follows:—Best quality Timothy Hay sold at $2@2·10 for 1000 lbs.; mixed at $1·85@1·90. Straw sold at $1·55@1·60, according to quality.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of J. B. Andrews, who died suddenly at the Fifth Ward Station House, from the effects of intemperance. The deceased published, some twenty years ago, a paper called the *Paul Fry*.

A TALKED-OF CHANGE.—The members of the Corn Exchange Association, at a meeting held on Saturday, considered the question of changing the name of the institution to the title of "Commercial Exchange."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BENEFITS FOR THE SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.—We need only mention the performances for the benefit of the Fund. They should demand the attention of the people by the claims of the great charity alone.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the Academy of Music, the entire dramatic profession of Philadelphia will give a grand entertainment in behalf of the Fund.

On Wednesday night the Parepa-Brignoli Opera Troupe give an admirable concert in aid of the Fund.

CONCERT HALL.—This evening, Mr. Theodore Tilton, the distinguished *redacteur-en-chef* of *The Independent*, of New York city, will lecture. He has chosen for his subject *The Corner-stone of Reconstruction*. Mr. Tilton is well known to our citizens as an eloquent and progressive radical orator, and a man of undoubted ability. He will have a large audience without doubt. Tickets may be obtained at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Hall.

THE THEATRES.—Mr. Murdoch appears this evening, at the New Chesnut street Theatre, as "Vapid," in the splendid old comedy of *The Dramatist; or, Stop Him Who Can*. In this character Mr. Murdoch stands without a rival in the world. *The Lost Child*, a very funny farce, will also be played.

At the Walnut Miss Lucille Western is closing her brilliant engagement this week. To-night she will appear in Madame Julie de Marguerittes' dramatization of Miss Braddon's *Aurora Floyd*, supported by Mr. G. H. Clarke and others.

At the Arch Mr. Edwin Adams will play "Jean Vaubaron" in *Clairvoyance*. The *Marble Heart* and *Men of the Day* will be produced during the week. Next Monday Lady Don, the distinguished London comedienne, will appear.

At the American Theatre Sam Collyer and his two sons, all clog dancers, will be added to the already very large troupe of performers.

Next Thursday evening, benefit of Mr. James Pilgrim, the stage manager.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY continue the beautiful pantomime called the *House that Jack Built*, with an admirable olio entertainment, this week. The burlesque "Peak Bell Ringers" will also appear each evening.

WE ARE pleased to learn, through our Washington advices, that Maguire & Risley's "Imperial Japanese Troupe" are doing a most wonderful business there, hundreds being turned away nightly. They stay this week, prior to their engagement in Baltimore and New York.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.
WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 336 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY
SUN RISES....5·22 MOON RISES....3·42
SUN SETS....6·39 HIGH WATER....11·38

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
ANDREW WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Propontis	Liverpool	Philada	Mar. 23
Germania	Southampton	New York	Mar. 27
Cella	London	New York	Mar. 30
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	April 2
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	April 2
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	April 3
Mississippi	Havre	New York	April 3
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	April 3
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	April 6
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	April 6

FOR EUROPE.

Great Eastern	New York	Havre	April 16
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	April 17
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 17
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	April 20
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	April 20
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Alemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 20
Baltic	New York	Bremen	April 20
Mississippi	New York	Havre	April 27
Fulton	New York	Havre	May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Moro Castle	New York	Havana	April 18
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	April 18
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	April 20
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 20
Corsica	New York	Havana	April 20
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	April 20
N. America	New York	Brazil	April 22
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Annandale, Mucker, 20 days from Mayaguez, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Open Sea, Coombs, 23 days from Gonaives, with logwood to T. Watson & Sons.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Steamer Susan, Grumley, 40 hours from Hartford, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Virginia, Allen, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamship New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Brig J. Baker, Thompson, Havana, J. B. Heyl & Co.
Brig Mechanic, Merriman, Cardenas, Dallett & Son.
Brig S. P. Brown, Gardiner, Cuba, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr T. Lake, Adams, Cambridgeport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr A. Garwood, Godfrey, Boston, J. J. Dovey & Son.
Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, Boston, M. Vein Coa. Coal Co.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Salem.
Schr A. Cordery, Doughty, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, Washington, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. Baxter, Baxter, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Boston, do.
Schr L. A. Burlingame, Fuller, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, Salem, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr J. Cadwalader, Steelman, Salem, do.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, Norwich, do.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Salem, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, Camoridgeport, J. R. White & Co.
Schr J. Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Preston Coal Co.
Schr C. Heft, Shoe, Petersburg, Captain.
Schr Antietam, Scouter, New Haven, Scott & Sons.
Schr Dr. White, Blake, do. do.
Schr W. B. Shaw, Mousier, do. do.
Schr Ida V. McCabe, Pickup, Washington, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, Captain.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. barque Victoria, Wilson, 19 days from Turks Island, with salt to W. Bumm & Son—vessel to Thos. Wattson & Sons.

Norw. barque Victoria, Knudson, from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Milo, Kellin, from New Orleans, with staves, etc., for Bordeaux; put in for repairs. 5th inst., lat. 33·30, lon. 74, during a heavy gale, sprung a leak, lost both topmasts, and part of deck load.

Brig S. C. Shaw, Landers, 31 days from Mayaguez, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Cienfuegos 28th ult., with mdse. to Madeira & Cabada. Sailed in company with schrs Sallie B and Kate Wentworth, for Philadelphia.

Br schr J. Burbeck, Kelly, 10 days from Halifax with mackerel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr E. H. Atwood, Higgins, 3 days from Gloucester, with mdse. to George B. Stefloot.

Schr J. C. McShain, Fountain, from Albemarle, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr Searsville, Chase, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr D. S. Mershon, Ayres, 7 days from New York, with pantroleum to Paul Pohl, Jr.

Schr George S. Edwards, Weeks, from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr Armenia Bartlett, Bartlett, 7 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to captain.

Schr E. C. Knight, Fuller, 10 days from Portsmouth, N. H., with plaster to captain.

Schr J. Waples, Robinson, from Lynn, in ballast to captain.

Schr Golden Eagle, Kelly, 14 days from New Bedford, with oil to J. B. & A. Allen.

Schr J. W. Hall, Vickers, from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with mdse. to George B. Kerloot.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Tibbets, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr C. Loeser, Smith, from Boston.

Schr A. Tirrell, Pervers, from Boston.

Schr Grace Giruler, Smith, from Boston.

Schr V. Sharp, Sharp, from Boston.

Schr Lady Ellen, Jeffers, from Boston.

Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Boston.

Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, from Boston.

Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, from Boston.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Salem.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, from Salem.

Schr Owen Bearse, Parker, from Salem.

Schr A. Cordery, Doughty, from Salem.

Schr T. Lake, Adams, from Braintree.

Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, from New Haven.

Schr Port Royal, Moore, from New Haven.

Schr Grace Watson, Nickerson, from New Haven.

Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, from New Haven.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, from Dighton.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Frank, from New York: two light barques, and four deeply laden brigs.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 13—6 P. M.—The barque E. Schultz has been got off by the wreckers (Messrs. E. J. Morris & Co.), after having discharged remainder of cargo. She makes but little water, and is being kept free by one pump. She is badly strained in her upper works and between decks.

Four barques and five brigs passed up yesterday without touching at the Breakwater.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
Three doors above Walnut.
11 8

1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Baldwins' Butts, all sizes.
Butchers' Plane Irons and Chisels.
Rowland & Ames' Shovels and Spades.
Kenrick's and American Pulleys and Screws.
Table Knives, and Forks and Spoons.
Champion Clothes-Wringers.
Planes, Wood and Iron Rakes, etc.

FOR SALE CHEAP, BY
STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
s7 thstu[] No. 1321 MARKET STREET.

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon

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No. 639 ARCH Street Philadelphia.
Pamphlets free. 9 27 6m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE
IN AID OF THE
SUFFERING SOUTHERN PEOPLE.
WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867,
At 1 o'clock.
THREE POPULAR PLAYS,
embracing in the Casts
THREE STAR COMPANIES,
including the Corps Dramatiques of
THE ARCH STREET THEATRE,
THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
AND
THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
MRS. JOHN DREW
MISS JOSIE ORTON,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
WOOLF'S ORCHESTRA,
DODWORTH'S ORCHESTRA,
HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA;
and
A HOST OF AUXILIARIES,
who have volunteered for the occasion.
A GREAT BILL,
comprising Tom Taylor's elegant Drama of
UP AT THE HILLS.

Mrs. Colonel McCann	Mrs. John Drew
Major Stoniburst	Mr. Frank Mordaunt
Captain Slack	Mr. Marlowe
Lieutenant Greenway	Mr. James
Doctor McHivett	Mr. Griffiths
Mr. Tonstalls	Mr. Harry Rivers
Nabishull	Mr. Crosbie
Khansman	Mr. Osborne
Mrs. Everleigh	Mrs. T. A. Creese
Margaret Lovell	Miss Griffiths
Katie Lovell	Miss F. Reeves
Monee	Miss Lizzie Price
Manion	Miss Mahon

SCENE—The Bengalow of Mrs. Everleigh, at a Hill Station in British India.
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH
will recite the favorite poem entitled
HOW THEY BROUGHT THE GOOD NEWS
FROM GHENT TO AIX.
BY ROBERT BROWNING,
And an extract from
THE WILD WAGGONER
OF
THE ALLEGHENIES,
Entitled
THE RISING OF '76;
OR
THE PATRIOT PARSON.
BY THOMAS BUCHANAN READ.
The popular burletta of
THE LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude	Lucille Western
Ernestine	Mrs. S. K. Chester
Peter Spyke	Owen Fawcett
Captain Amersfort	J. M. Barron
Swizel	R. Struthers
Delve	E. Wilks

MR. EDWIN ADAMS
will recite the favorite poem of
"SHAMUS O'BRIEN."
Morton's elegant comeditta, entitled
THE WINDMILL.

Marian	Miss Josie Orton
Sampson	Mr. Walter Lennox
Marquis	Mr. F. F. Mackay
Peter	Mr. E. Nagle
Marchioness	Mrs. H. A. Perry

During the piece Miss Josie Orton and Mr. Walter Lennox will sing the comic duet,
"THE MILLER OF MITCHEM."
During the entertainment
WOOLF'S CHESNUT STREET ORCHESTRA
will perform a variety of elegant and favorite overtures.
DODWORTH'S ARCH STREET ORCHESTRA
will present choice selections from
IL PURITANI,
arranged especially for the occasion by Charles B. Dodworth, and his new overture to
THE COMEDY OF "OURS,"
AND
HASSLER'S WALNUT STREET ORCHESTRA
will introduce a brilliant variety of
OPERATIC COMPOSITIONS.
The whole forming
A DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT
of unexampled splendor and attraction.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
SEATS CAN BE SECURED AT PETERSONS' BOOK STORE.
NO. 306 CHESNUT STREET. 4 15 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
RE-ENGAGEMENT and THIRD WEEK
of the eminent histrionic artist,
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
whose engagement here has proved
AN IMMENSE SUCCESS,
and who has been nightly received with
ACCLAMATIONS OF DELIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING, April 15,
To commence with the five-act Comedy, called
THE DRAMATIST;
OR, STOP HIM WHO CAN.

Vapid	Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Narranie	Miss Josie Orton

To conclude with
THE LOST CHILD.
Tuesday—MONEY.
Wednesday—THE GAMESTER.
Thursday—WINE WORKS WONDERS.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. J. E. MURDOCH,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 20,
SECOND MURDOCH MATINEE,
WILD OATS.

Rover	Mr. J. E. MURDOCH
Madame	

Seats can be secured now.
Seats secured six days in advance.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
seventh and eighth representations of
CLAIRVOYANCE;
OR, THE MAN WITH THE WAX FIGURES,
with new scenery and a great cast.
Jean Vaubaron.....EDWIN ADAMS
In rehearsal—THE MARBLE HEART.
Also, "MEN OF THE DAY."
Friday—Benefit of EDWIN ADAMS.
A grand change of performance.
Monday next—LADY DON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Begins at ¼ to 8 o'clock.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, April 15,
LAST NIGHT BUT FIVE
of the charming and versatile artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear, for the first time, as
AURORA FLOYD,
in the sensational drama, by Mme. Julie de Marguerittes, from Miss Braddon's novel of
AURORA FLOYD.
TUESDAY—Positively the last night of
EAST LYNNE; OR, THE ELOPEMENT.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
FOX'S COMBINATION TROUPE
EVERY EVENING.
GRAND CORPS DE BALLET, COMIC PANTOMIMI
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE, COMIC PANTOMIMS

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE
ELEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT.
"THE FAMILY RESORT"
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the Great Star Troupe of the World, in their GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES, SONGS, DANCES, NEW BURLESQUES, and PLANTATION SCENES.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8 o'clock
8 20 J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at MUSICAL FUND HALL, ½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY St., between Race and Vine. [2 6 3m

ROOFING.

ROOFING.
OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH,
And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete. Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART,
11 2 6m No. 230 N. FOURTH Street.

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TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.
Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
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11 2 6m No. 202 GREEN Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store.
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

KITCHEN & CO.,
JEWELERS.
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line.
N. RULON
Having engaged with Kitchen & Co., will be much pleased to see his friends and customers. [3 21 thsm

MEAD & CO.,
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SECOND FLOOR.
Have just finished several NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, and are now offering them at lowest prices.

TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, PLAIN	$24 TO $30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED	$25
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED	$27
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, CHASED	$30
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH	$33
TEA SETS, 6 PIECES, VERY RICH	$35

MEAD & CO.
ARE NOW AT
NO. 910 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR WARE.
MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,
4 4 3mrp] NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 1]4p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

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No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
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Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16[

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26[

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1[SOLID SILVER-WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases.
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

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AN INVOICE OF
FINE ENGLISH
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
4 13 smw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT SLREET,
NEW DESIGNS
OF
BRIDAL SILVER.
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MUSICAL BOXES
Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $6 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc, etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas.
Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

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THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE.
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This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
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In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
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Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.

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DEALERS IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AND
RE-BROKEN STOVE,
Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT
SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

COAL! COAL! COAL!
J. A. WILSON'S
(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
FAMILY COAL YARD
NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.
Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
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FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,
NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 mwf

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
Latest and Most Important Discoveries in the Treatment of Chronic Diseases.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street.
During our investigations in the treatment of disease in its various forms by the agency of electricity, we have obtained very many valuable and startling facts, which, added to the previous though limited information possessed by other and less fortunate operators, place us beyond all previous knowledge of this mysterious agent. During the course of our practice we have treated and cured, through the knowledge thus gained, many thousands, and by means of our new discoveries have established ourselves as the most successful Medical Electricians in this country or Europe.
Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous memeranes, the skin tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces, and every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation or positive; the other, weak, debilitated, negative—and as electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.
Among the chronic diseases in which electricity has been and is daily being, by our agency, of the greatest utility, a cure being rapidly effected after the failure of all other means, are:—
1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hemorrhoids, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, a Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections.
For information desired upon other diseases, application may be made at the office, or by letter.
Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department, and all delicacy will be used towards those who entrust themselves to her care. In female diseases, it is universally successful in her hands.
For the convenience of those desiring information, we give (by permission) a few names of persons, among the best business men and others of this city and elsewhere, whom we have treated and cured:—
A. R. Stewart, Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, Pa., cured of rheumatism of fifteen years' standing; Mrs. J. Y. Cumming, Kishicoquilas, Mifflin county, Pa., cancer of the stomach; John Kirkpatrick, New

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1867.

The Second Anniversary of Lincoln's Death.

THE second anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln finds the great struggle in which he was slain still unfinished. The same fell spirit which compassed the death of that great and good man still vexes the nation. The great principles of the Declaration of Independence, which, on the steps of Independence Hall, he avowed his willingness to die for, have not yet fully triumphed over all our land. Still, in the two eventful years that have passed since Mr. Lincoln's death, wonderful progress has been made. The whole nation has been rapidly educated up to a standpoint which it did not then occupy. The prospect of final and glorious triumph is brighter than ever before. The day when equal civil and political rights shall be enjoyed all over our land has already dawned.

The character of Abraham Lincoln grows grander and nobler as we drift farther and farther away from the times in which he lived. We already begin to behold him through the perspective of history. We do not yet see the picture as posterity will see it, but we can already anticipate the verdict of coming years. That verdict will assign Abraham Lincoln to a place among the great benefactors and liberators of the human race.

Shall Agitation be Prolonged?

IN a mere partisan point of view we should have no cause to regret the action of the Supreme Court, should it decide to grant the application of Messrs. Sharkey and Walker for an injunction restraining the execution of the Reconstruction law lately passed by Congress. Such a decision would merely remand the whole question once more to the arena of popular discussion, would make it the prominent issue in the Presidential election of 1868, and would prevent the Rebel States from participating in that election. It would render a Republican triumph in 1868 a moral certainty, and would probably result in the end in a reconstruction of the South upon the basis not only of impartial suffrage, but also of universal education, and such a measure of confiscation as would pay a good part of the expenses of our late war out of the enormous landed estates of the late Rebels.

But for the sake of the South itself, and of the immediate business interests of the whole country, it is far preferable that the Reconstruction act should be honestly and thoroughly carried out. There is no disguising the fact that there is on the part of the Southern people generally a greater disposition to fall in with the present plan of reconstruction than they have heretofore manifested towards any similar measure proposed by Congress. They acknowledge that they regard some of its measures as harsh, but they prefer to at once settle the matter rather than to any longer wrangle over terms. Under this law the States will soon be restored to the Union. Their status will then be fixed. Moreover, this law *does* tend to harmonize Southern society. By putting all the people upon a plane of political equality, it is made the mutual interest of all to cultivate harmony and a respect for each other's rights. It is impossible to read such speeches as those recently made by Wade Hampton and Governor Orr, without the conviction of the essentially conservative, harmonizing, and peaceful tendencies of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. It is a measure of peace and not of war. It is a blessing and not a curse.

If the Reconstruction law is faithfully carried out, the great work of restoration will soon be fully completed. The States will all be back in the Union. Harmony and order will prevail at the South. No ugly questions, growing out of unjust distinctions based upon race and color, will be left to crop out into future dissensions, agitations, and possible rebellions. Confidence will be restored, and capital will send its fertilizing streams all over the South to fructify and gladden its now waste and desolate places. More than all this, the great political struggle over the fundamental principles of free government, which has agitated and divided the whole country for the last thirty years, will at last have come to an end, and we can all turn our attention to less exciting themes. Questions of trade and finance, of commerce and internal improvement, of education and social morality, will then become the domain of our politics. Sectional divisions will cease, and even the memory of our past estrangements will speedily pass away.

These, it seems to us, are *practical* considerations which must force themselves upon the minds of thinking men of all parties. Is anything to be gained by prolonging this bitter and exasperating contest? Let the Supreme Court ponder this question well before giving its decision.

Crop Prospects in Georgia.

REPORTS from Georgia represent farming operations there as being carried on with great vigor. Corn is already up and looking fine. A good crop is anticipated. A greater quantity of land is being devoted to grain this year than there was last. Cotton planting is going on lively. The planters this year are employing guano and other manures, and are resorting to labor-saving implements to a considerable extent. The negro women have mostly abandoned fieldwork, and are engaged as housekeepers.

America Pleading for Maximilian.

THE correspondence between the Austrian Minister and the Secretary of State, which was sent into the Senate on Saturday, places the United States in an entirely new attitude in regard to the would-be monarch of Mexico. The Count Wydenbruck writes that "his gracious Majesty has been informed that his brother" is likely to be captured, and urges the Secretary of State to use his influence to secure "respect for the person of my Emperor's brother." The title of Emperor is not affixed to the ill-starred Archduke of Austria. It is granted that the cause is lost, and the interposition of a hostile Government is requested to save his life. The attitude of national powers has greatly changed within the last few years. It is not five years since the same Maximilian whose life is now in jeopardy, entered Mexico in opposition to the earnest protest of the United States. The United States was then considered a fifth-rate power, divided irrevocably into two hostile nationalities. Napoleon was then omnipotent. Austria led all Germany, and England and Spain were united in aid of the invasion of Mexico. To-day the United States is supreme on this continent, so far as moral and, if needs be, physical supremacy is concerned. Instead of being divided, and sinking into insignificance, its power has increased and its territory been enlarged. The new Empire of Mexico has been deserted by all its sponsors, and it is now tottering to its fall, and its so-called sovereign has to be saved by the United States from a traitor's grave. France is menaced by Prussia, without daring to resent the insult, and has lost two-thirds of its prestige. Austria has had her power broken, and is now a third-rate nation, while war is threatened between England and France. It would seem, indeed, that the wheel of fortune is forever revolving, and that the first shall be last and the last first. All our people will approve of the prompt action of Mr. Seward in despatching a special agent to interpose in behalf of the Prince. Should his life be sacrificed, it would cause sincere regret throughout all the world. He was deluded and seduced by the bauble of a crown, and its loss and his disgraceful failure are punishment enough for his invasion of the "Monroe doctrine." We earnestly hope that no ill will befall him on this continent, and that, once more with his Hapsburg relatives, he can talk over the mutability of human affairs in the palace at Vienna.

The Reform Question and the British Ministry.

ON the motion of Mr. Gladstone, on Friday night, to fix the rating of suffrage at five pounds, the Liberals were defeated by twenty-one majority in opposition to the amendment. When it is remembered that the House of Commons is composed of six hundred and fifty-eight members, the strength of the Russell-Gladstone party can be realized. The repulse was due to the desertion of a number of the Liberals, who would not agree with the majority of the caucus, and who now hold the balance of power. The result of the vote does not surprise us, as the despatch received a few days since in regard to defections in the ranks of the opposition must have prepared every one for the announcement of the defeat. We do not see, however, from the result of the vote, that the Derby administration is securely seated in power. While the bolting Liberals could not unite with their fellows in every plan, yet they will not unite with the Administration when it comes to a vote on the passage of Disraeli bill. When the test vote on that measure is reached, we will probably find the deserters once more in the ranks; so that, while Disraeli may have the satisfaction of defeating Gladstone's bill, Gladstone is not unwilling to see Disraeli also placed among the ex-officers of the Crown. We await the final issue with deep interest, and great uncertainty as to the result.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE FUND. — Reports from the South indicate that the famine is increasing. It may not be in the power of many people to contribute directly to the fund now being raised to assist the starving people of the South, but nearly all can help in this good work by purchasing tickets for the grand concert to be given on Wednesday evening at the Academy of Music. Let every one do this, and the fund will be measurably increased. M'me Parepa, Brignoli, Rosa, Birgfeld, and the whole Opera Troupe will appear in a very attractive programme.

—The report of Professor Agassiz, director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, for the past year, has been laid before the Massachusetts Legislature. The principal work of the year was the reception and arrangement of the immense collections made in Brazil by Professor Agassiz, yet there are still about sixty kegs and cases not unpacked. In the class of fishes no less than fifty thousand specimens were actually counted, representing over two thousand two hundred species, two thousand of which are probably new to science. The various departments of the Institution have not been suffered to languish, however, and considerable additions and exchanges were effected. As it was deemed best to begin the Museum in a small building, and enlarge as its wants increased, the present building has become full to overflowing. The collection of reptiles is probably the largest in the country, and may compare favorably with those of the Old World. That of fishes exceeds anything now existing, exceeding those of the British Museum and Jardin des Plantes taken together. The number of species of this class of vertebrates is more than nine thousand. No museum is richer in its collection of radiates. Certain branches of natural history have been fostered to the neglect of others, in order to fill wants not supplied by other museums, and to avoid the mistake often made by such institutions of repeating each other.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.

A Cousin of General Joseph Hooker Dies from the Effects of Poison Administered by Herself—The Inquest by the Coroner.

From the Chicago Republican, 13th.

Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held before Deputy Coroner Gustav Fisher, upon the body of Jane M. Mitchell, a woman of about 33 years of age, who died in the morning, at No. 130 Blue Island avenue, from the effects of poison administered by her own hand. From the testimony elicited before the jury, it appears that the deceased was born in Warren county, Ohio. She was married at Keokuk, about sixteen years ago, to James W. Mitchell, with whom she resided at Keokuk for twelve years. In 1862 the ill-fated woman accompanied her husband to Pike's Peak, where they lived for about two years. About this time, it is alleged, the husband deserted his wife, leaving her to struggle through the world unaided and alone. She immediately left Pike's Peak and returned to her friends in Ohio. In the month of September, 1865, the deceased came to Chicago, and, until the month of February of the present year, resided in the family of Mr. James K. Martin, a pork packer, living on the Archer road. She then removed to the house of Mr. Leonard, No. 130 Blue Island avenue, and with him she remained until her death. On Monday last she was taken sick, when the medical services of Dr. Higgins were called to her relief. Dr. Higgins treated her two days without learning the cause of the woman's disease; and then the idea appears to have struck him, for the first time, that she had taken posson. He charged her with the act, and, after some little hesitation, she confessed that she had swallowed a quantity of arsenic two days before. The usual remedies under the circumstances were administered, but without avail, and the rash woman died yesterday morning about 5 o'clock. The jury returned as their verdict that deceased came to her death from the effects of poison administered by herself. Under the impression that there is no State law prohibiting the indiscriminate sale of poisons, the jury recommended the passage of an ordinance by the City Council prohibiting such sale. The deceased appears to have suffered from a settled melancholy ever since her desertion by her husband. This feeling is supposed to have been the reason of her determination to terminate her existence. Some time ago Mrs. Martin took a quantity of arsenic from her trunk, and from that time Mrs. Mitchell seems to have steadily determined to die. Previous to her death, she told her medical attendant that when she purchased the poison she was suspicious that it was not arsenic, and she accordingly repaired to another drug store, and asked the keeper if it was the genuine article. He convinced her that it was, and then she returned to her home and swallowed it. The deceased was a woman who was highly spoken of by all who knew her; she was quiet and ladylike in her demeanor, and had many friends. She has two sisters, now living in Iowa, and had three brothers in the army. She claimed to be the cousin of the wife of General Joseph Hooker, and as such was always recognized by her friends.

—Miss Emmeline Lott, who made a sensation a year or two since by a coarse book on Harem Life in the East, has followed it up with a trashy work entitled "Nights in the Harem," of which she knows about as much as of mornings at Windsor or afternoons at the Tuileries. The subject-matter is not what the reader might infer from the title, the whole affair being merely a collection of dreary stories, which are as pretentious in point of language as they are dull in fact.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

"THE BREAKERS."
A NEW LECTURE
BY
Rev. T. De Witt Talmage,
MUSICAL FUND HALL,
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 18,
AT 8 P. M..
Under the auspices of the "Philalethean Literary Association.'
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents.
For sale at TRUMPLER'S Music store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 4 13 5t*

THEODORE TILTON ESQ., EDITOR of the "Independent," New York, will Lecture under the auspices of the "Social, Civil, and Statistical Association," on MONDAY EVENING, April 15, 1867, at Concert Hall, CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth. Subject—"Corner-stone of Reconstruction."
Also, Professor PHILIP LAWRENCE, the eminent Elocutionist, has kindly volunteered to read "Sheridan's Ride," and the celebrated BLACK SWAN will sing.
Tickets admitting a Gentleman and Lady, 50 cents.
Single admission, 35 cents.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be had at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at the door. 4 11 4t.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1867.
A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Library on TUESDAY, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., in order that the Board of Managers may submit a report of their action in the purchase of a new building, and for other purposes.
JOHN C. GRANGER,
4 15 14t Recording Secretary pro tem.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1027 WALNUT Street.
3 29 2? UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT.—An adjourned meeting of the Broad Street Residents will be held at the MECHANICS' ENGINE HOUSE, BROWN Street, above Broad, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, 15th instant, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance is requested. 11*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—PRACTICE VS. THEORY.—The unparalleled success which attends these remedies in their radical cures of Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, King's Evil, Barber's Itch, Ulcer, Sore Leg, Ringworm, and all skin diseases, would be deemed incredible were it not substantiated by "a cloud of living witnesses." Such beneficent results cannot fail to challenge our admiration for the genius which displays such science in the extirpation of disease and in the triumph of health.
Sold by all druggists. 4 15 mfsm4t

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw4p

CURTAIN GOODS.
We have on exhibition newly imported English, French, and German Goods, which we are selling at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LACE CURTAINS,
Reps, Damasks, Plushes, Cornices, Gimps, Tassels, and everything pertaining to the Curtain Trade, together with Piano and Table Covers in great variety.
We also have our usual large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Comprising many new and beautiful designs, at prices to suit the most economical.
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,
4 6 smw4p No. 723 CHESNUT ST., Philada.

SPRING AND SUMMER
OPENING,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1867,
AT
MRS. E. KEYSER'S
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
4 15 6trp] NO. 1227 CHESNUT STREET.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
The subscribers are now prepared to receive and execute promptly, orders from the TOWN OR COUNTRY for any of the following description of
WINDOW SHADES
VIZ.:
GOLD BORDER,
GOTHIC,
ARABESQUE,
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OPAQUE,
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WHITE LINEN,
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ALL COLORS
STORE SHADES
Made and put up to order at short notice, with Gold or Colored Letters of every variety, hung with HARTSHORNE'S SELF-ACTING SPRING ROLLER.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
4 5 10trp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

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NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwfsmrp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL AND Fixtures of the old-established Hotel, Restaurant, and Dining Saloons, situate at the southwest corner of CARTER Street and EXCHANGE Place lately of Frederick Lakemeyer, deceased, and favorably known as "Lakemeyer's" to all branches of the business community. For terms, apply on the premises, to MARY LAKEMEYER,
3 29 tf Administratrix.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY FOR sale, situated on Chesnut, Walnut, Locust, Spruce, and Pine streets, with LARGE LOTS OF GROUND, improved and unimproved, for sale at low prices.
Apply to L. N. BROGNARD,
4 13 3t* No. 635 SANSOM Street.

FOR SALE—A NEW SPI ITS OF TURpentine and Rosin Manufactory, situate on the Delaware front, with a Harrison boiler, pump, large still, buildings, etc. Would make a good Oil Refinery. Inquire at No. 309 WALNUT street, second floor, back room. 4 12 3t*

FOR SALE—AN EIGHT ROOM HOUSE, with Bath, No. 509 North TWENTY-FIFTH Street, below Green. In good order; immediate possession. Price, $3500. Apply to
H. L. HAINES, Conveyancer,
4 13 4t* No. 530 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE medium size House, in excellent order, with all the modern conveniences, possession given May 1. Apply at No. 611 N. SEVENTEENTH St. 4 15 3t*

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TO RENT—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, containing about twenty acres, within ten miles of the city. Apply to
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4 13 6t No. 122 S. FOURTH Street.

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Apply on the premises 4 15 3t*

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REFINED SAPONIFIER,
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THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.
Price $6 50 per case of 48 boxes.
Each box will make 8 pounds of superior Hard Soap, or 175 pounds of good soft soap.
$100 will be paid in every instance it it does not make Prime Hard or Soft soap, WHEN THE DIRECTIONS ARE FOLLOWED.
Liberal discounts made to large dealers.
Manufactured by
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FERGUSSON & SMITH,
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4 12 6trp] NO. 43 S. FRONT ST., PHILA.
ASK FOR "NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER."

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen:—
4 11 1mrp*
John Welsh, John S. Newbold, E. T. Eisenbrey, Cope Bros., Oliver Landreth
W. M. Meredith, Morris Hacker, George W. Blight, R. Marshall, Edward G. Clark.

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
PAUL & FERGUSON,
12 5 fmw3m4p*] Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

JAMS, JELLIES, AND MARMALADE
From Crosse & Blackwell's.
RASPBERRY, APRICOT,
GOOSEBERRY,
BLACK AND RED CURRANTS,
ORANGE, ETC.
Imported and for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
3 14] WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLES" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
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LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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DIAMOND BRAND HAMS.—The old and justly celebrated Diamond Brand Sugar-cured Hams, cured by Samuel Davis, Jr., & Co., Cincinnati, in store and for sale by Sole Agents,
WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
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BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S Old Established Tea Warehouse, No. 23 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Oolong.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG Hyson.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE Japan.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND Fragrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 3 21 1m

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotia*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. At the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotia*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than some American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are luxuriously chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotia*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere.
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Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
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MAIN DEPOT, [3 16 mwfsm4p
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All orders promptly attended to.
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No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.
MANUFACTURERS OF
THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

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Would call the attention of the Trade to what are denominated "PHILADELPHIA GOODS," to which they give special attention.

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AGENTS FOR:
WISNER H. TOWNSEND'S and
A. FOLSOM & SON'S
OIL CLOTHS,
AND G. W. CHIPMAN & CO.'S STAIR PADS AND CARPET LININGS. [2 19rpam

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.
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CARPETINGS!
300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns
OF
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.
Just arrived from Europe, and now in Store,
Also, a complete assortment of
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.
IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
3 12 fmw2m] p Between Ninth and Tenth.

JUST LANDED
ENGLISH CARPETINGS
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY,
INGRAINS.
Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 807 CHESNUT ST.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS
MATTINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. R. WHITE,
No. 13 North SECOND Street.
CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.
4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of
J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.
Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and HALL CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 South SECOND Street,
Between Market and Chesnut streets.
N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

GEORGE W. HILL
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CARPETINGS,
No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he asks the attention of buyers. 2 13 wfmlm

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EQUAL TO OIL PAINTINGS.
Consisting of the Group of Quails, Little Chickens, Duckling's, Victory, Winter Crowned Wren, Ruby Wren, Piper and Nut-Crackers, the Awakening, the Sisters, American Gem Landscapes, 15 kinds; Scripture Texts, Motties, etc.; Album and Sunday School Cards, Sea and Wood Mosses, Butterflies, Autumn Leaves, Roses, etc. etc. A splendid assortment for sale by
G. W. PITCHER,
Dealer in Albums, Photographs, Pictures,
And Manufacturer of Frames of all styles,
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A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

The medical and scientific talent and ingenuity of both Europe and America have long been actively, but unsuccessfully, exercised to provide a substitute for CALOMEL, that powerful, dangerous, poisonous, destructive substance which, notwithstanding its known ruinous results, has acted a leading part in the practice of most physicians all their professional lives. Days and nights, year in and year out, have been laboriously and persistently passed by eager heads and hands to learn if, in all the wide realm of nature, there could not be found something that would perform the varied offices of calomel, and at the same time *not* be followed by its deplorably baneful effects. Fortunately for mankind, and to the perennial glory of science and the medical art, this great desideratum has been discovered by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia. Schenck's Mandrake Pills combine precisely the purpose, the power, and the need which has so long been sought; and henceforth calomel, in all its killing forms, from mercury to its most distant dilution, may be laid on the upper shelf of obscurity, to repose in the merited dust and rubbish of ages. The Pills have been in use in Dr. Schenck's very large practice for several years, and their marvellous virtues have been fully demonstrated. Their effect is precisely wha is wanted—at once active, friendly, searching, and thorough on the human system.

It is not probable that so really great and efficacious a discovery in medicine has been made for centuries, and it redounds all the more to the extraordinary spirit of investigation, observation, and sagacity of Dr. Schenck, that he should have reached the proud distinction of making it. The Doctor puts forward no special claim to be a scientific man, but he is certainly that and very much more—*a man of rare common sense and intelligence.* He has had, and is daily having, an immense ractice in the cure of disease, and has sadly seen too often the disastrous and fatal effect of calomel, in its various phases, not to have for it a just and abiding horror.

The very extensive demand for the Pills from every section of the country shows at least that they are beginning to be appreciated. As a commercial fact of interest, we may state that no pill in the country is selling so rapidly at the leading medical depots. The great resources of the fine laboratory in Philadelphia are taxed to the utmost, and yet the supply is far behind the demand. He has struck upon a most fortunate discovery—fortunate for the world, and fortunate in a double sense to himself. Schenck's Mandrake Pills have just entered upon their beneficent career. Their course will circle the round of the nations, and no people upon whom the sun shines or stars look down will ere long be without their health-restoring, life-giving aid.

Disease, routed, dismayed, disheartened, will flee from its hiding-places in the human system, shorn of its power to curse and destroy. Combining as they do not only the best efficacy and virtue of Mandrake, itself a most remarkable growth of nature, but other rare and active products culled from her profuse cornucopia, and compounded as they are in the nicest proportions and after the most approved chemical methods, the Pills are truly an achievement in medical science which will bear the severest test of time, and grow in popularity in proportion as they are used. They act not upon any one, but several organs; and above and more than all, they clear the system of that gross, impure, filthy bile which causes so much disease, and which, while in the system, utterly prevents anything like health.

Columns could easily be written upon the multifarious virtues of these Pills. This is, perhaps, hardly necessary at the present time, for they are surely as well as swiftly making a welcome place in every household in the land.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills will make his name dear to the firesides of the world, and many a prostrate form will rise in joy, health, and strength to bless him. He has achieved, by the force of common sense, and close, consecutive study, a triumph in the healing art which all the grave and revered professors of the medical institutions of the world would give their entire honors and emoluments to to have made. Thus it is that the world moves on, its progress and momentum being made not by the so-called great men, but by the practical, the hard-working, the robust, and industrious possessors and users of *common sense.* Such a man is Dr. Schenck, and his name will go down to posterity a treasure to grateful millions for his noble, life-inspiring discovery—THE SCHENCK MANDRAKE PILLS.—*Evening Bulletin.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

A LITTLE POLITICAL PERJURY, as is alleged, has been the cause of a great deal of trouble to one James Wray, who was arrested near his residence, Frankford road and Hart's lane, on Saturday afternoon. It seems that some time ago, as the complainant states, he swore falsely in Court, with reference to the getting out of some naturalization documents, resulting in the first instance in the commitial of parties not guilty, and then in their acquittal and his arrest on a warrant He was held to answer the charge of perjury by Alderman C.oud, at a further hearing.

DEATH FROM FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—A child twenty months of age, named Francis O'Brien, was left by its mother alone in a second-story window of a building in the rear of No. 325 New Market street, yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock. During the absence of the mother the child managed to crawl into a chair, leaned out of the window, lost its balance, and fell, striking the stone pavement, receiving internal injuries from which it almost instantly died.

RINGING DOOR BELLS.—William McIlwain was arrested at 712 Doak street, for annoying certain sick persons in the neighborhood of Doak and Shiffler streets, by continually ringing the door bells, being persistent in this endeavor, although requested not to do so. He was taken before Alderman Lutz, who held him to bail to answer the charge of misdemeanor.

THE COLONEL E. D. BAKER MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, composed of survivors of the celebrated California Regiment, from the Twenty-third Ward, having raised, from donations and a fair held in June last, some $1150, with which to erect a monument over the remains of their comrades who died during the war, has determined to enlarge upon its original plan, and erect a monument in memory of all the dead heroes of the Ward, whose names shall be inscribed upon this monument. The matter has been placed in the hands of the ladies of the Ward, who are represented by Mrs. Edwin Duffield, Miss Alice Garsed, and Miss I.B. Butler, Committee. The ladies called a meeting of the citizens at Odd Fellow's Hall, Frankford, on Friday evening last, to devise means for the accomplishment of their object. Richard Garsed, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Wm. H. Rhawn, Secretary. Dr. Robert Burns, Hon. E. G. Lee, and Rev. Thos. P. Coulston addressed the meeting in favor of the project, and the National Cornet Band enlivened the proceedings with patriotic music. It was stated that the managers of the Cedar Hill Cemetery have given a handsome lot, with a beautiful mound, upon which to rear the monument. A contract for the monument, to cost $3000, has been made in accordance with a design which is on exhibition at Sheard's book store, in Frankford. It is designed to have the monument completed for dedication on the Fourth of July next. An auxiliary committee of gentlemen was appointed to aid the committee of ladies, and provisions were made for the appointment of lady collectors in each precinct of the Ward, to collect the balance of the money required. An appeal will be made to the entire Ward for contributions. A large collection was taken up on the spot. The meeting adjourned to meet about the 1st of June, when a strawberry festival will be held in aid of the monument. A grand time may be expected in Frankford on the Fourth of July at the dedication of this monument to the departed soldiers and sailors of the Twenty-third Ward. The Masons, Odd Fellows, Mechanics, Sons of Temperance, the school children, and various other organizations are to be invited to participate with the returned soldiers in the ceremonies.

SCIENTIFIC REUNION.—A grand affair came off on the evening of the 12th instant, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Chesnut street, above Twelfth. The Committee on Scientific Lectures had conceived the happy thought of inviting to an entertainment the gentlemen who had voluntarily rendered their valuable assistance in lecturing before the Association during the season just closed. A number of the members of the Board of Directors of the Association and other invited guests were present.

A very pleasant hour was spent in the parlor in introductions and conversation, after which, when all had become well acquainted, the company sat down to a handsomely decorated and well-loaded table, to which ample justice was done by all present. The Chair was occupied by Mr. George W. Mears, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, who called upon the President of the Association, Mr. Peter B. Simons, to express the gratitude of the Association to the scientific gentlemen present for their valuable services rendered the Association during the winter.

Professor Hayden, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, responded most happily, after which short addresses were kept up until a late hour; they abounded in sparkling wit, brilliant repartee, happy scientific allusions, and a rich appreciation of the noble aims of the Young Men's Christian Association, endeavoring to draw the young men of the city to a love of all that is truly ennobling in science as well as in religion.

Among the speakers were ex-Governor Pollock, Professors Hartshorne, Chase, Houston, and McQuillan, Theodore D. Rand, Esq., Chaplain Stewart (formerly of the Army of the Potomac), Major Calhoun, Rev. Drs. March, Beadle, and Mears, Messrs. Torrey, Tollman, and others. During the winter just passed, some fifteen hundred new members have joined the Association, one of the chief attractions being its course of scientific lectures; and we are happy to add that the prosperity of the Association is far greater than it has ever been.

MEETING OF JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS.—This morning, a meeting of the Journeymen Carpenters was held in a room in the *Press* building, when Mr. James Matlack was called to the Chair. He stated the object of the meeting, which was to inquire how many of the bosses were paying the increase demanded. Several of those present reported that they were receiving the advance.

Mr. Wallace said all the Union wanted was firmness. If they held out they would receive the amount asked for. He felt very sorry that so few were present. He thought it denoted a falling off in the interest formerly manifested.

Mr. M. C. Clover differed from the gentleman. He thought that the small number present denoted that the majority of those present at the last meeting were receiving the amount asked for—$3 a day.

Mr. Shedden thought the press of the city should aid the cause, and he suggested that a committee be appointed to wait upon the different papers, and request them to insert an article in their editorial columns, asserting that the cause of the journeymen was just.

In accordance with the suggestion, a committee waited upon some of the papers, and received a favorable response to their request.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—The Board of Surveys met this morning and transacted the following business:—A communication from citizens in the Twenty-first Ward, asking for an alteration of certain street lines in upper Manayunk, was received and referred to the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the Eighth District.

A communication from the President of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, submitting plans for the extension of their road on Broad street, from Columbia avenue to the Germantown and Norristown Railroad, was read, and upon motion of Mr. Shedaker the matter was postponed until the next stated meeting.

The following sewers were ordered to be constructed at the expense of petitioners:—Sewer on German street, on Fourth street, and one on Franklin street, from Race to Vine; sewer on North street, between Fifth and Sixth; and one on Fawn street, from Montgomery avenue to 100 feet southward—all of the above to be of 10-inch pipe; and one of 2 feet 6-inch pipe on Lemon street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. Many other petitions were referred to their proper committees. Adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—A robbery was committed on Saturday afternoon in the vicinity of Second and Federal streets. Cornelius, alias "Candy" Butler, a well-known character to the police, and William Howder, each having just attained their majority, were lounging in that neighborhood about 1 o'clock P. M., when a man named Calvin Sohan, residing in Middletown, Pennsylvania, came along. As he was about to pass Butler and Howder, they both sprang out upon him, knocked him down and terribly beat him about the face and body. They then rifled his pockets, obtaining as a remuneration for their search $146 and a navy revolver. They then decamped, administering an admonitory kick to their victim. Information was sent to the First District Station, when Lieutenant Fuller despatched Officers Hooven and Tucker, and the latter succeeded in capturing the two worthies, and brought them before Alderman Lutz. After a hearing they were committed in default of $3000 bail each, to answer at a further hearing. Both were arrested at their residences, Butler living at No. 205 Federal street, and Howder at No. 134 Marion street.

ROBBERY OF A LOT OF VALUABLE COIN.—Between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock, the store of J. J. Mickley, No. 927 Market street, was entered by burglars. They managed to obtain an entrance by means of a trap-door. On the third floor of the building was a large case of very valuable coins, not only of material worth, but valuable as relics and rare pieces. These Mr. Mickley has, for a long time past, been collecting, he being a connoisseur in the art of getting together such valuable and interesting specimens. From this case the burglars abstracted about $1000 worth of gold coins, mostly of foreign make, and which were estimated by the owner to be worth ten times that amount. No clue has been obtained to the depredators.

A PROBABLE MURDER.—William Huggart, aged thirty-five years, about four o'clock yesterday morning got into an angry debate with a man named Abraham Brown, in a tavern at the corner of Thompson and Ash streets. It is alleged that he first struck Brown, and the latter making show of resistence, was immediately knocked down and terribly kicked about the body and face, and beaten to insensibility, and until there was not left a white spot on his face, it being nothing but blue and black. Brown was taken to the Episcopal Hospital, and it is not expected that he will live. Haggart was committed by Alderman Cloud to await the result of the man's injuries.

PROSPECTIVE ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD.—An order was recently issued from the Navy Department at Washington, for the complete overhauling and repair of the United States steamer Florida, and the Navy Yard near Norfolk, Va., was selected as the place for the work. But the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, who deserves credit for being alive to the business interests of his constituents, procured a revocation of the latter part of the order, and the Florida will shortly arrive at this port to undergo the necessary repairs at our Navy Yard, instead of at the one first selected. The Florida, we understand, is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and considerable time and labor will be required to rencer her entirely seaworthy. She is a third-rate paddle-wheel steamer, of 1261 tons, carrying five guns, and is attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, under Commander H. Roland.

LARCENY OF $70.—Richard Walker, George Tadman, and Arthur Hunter were arrested on Saturday morning for stealing seventy dollars from a liquor store owned by John Murphy, in the vicinity of New Market and Callowhill streets. It is alleged that these parties went into the store, and while the latter saw that the coast was clear, the former leaned over the counter and abstracted the money from the drawer. Alderman Toland committed them in default of $3000 bail each to answer at a further investigation.

REPORT ON THE LEAGUE ISLAND COMMISSION.—The commission of naval officers who were appointed to examine League Island, and who made elaborate inquiries into all the facilities of the position, and its adaptability as an iron-clad station and naval depot, have made an unanimous report, recommending that place as a site for an iron-clad naval depot. This will no doubt interest all our citizens.

J. M. GUMMEY'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE, at the Exchange, at noon to-day, resulted as follows:—

One share Mercantile Library Co.	$7.50
Four-story brick store and residence, Tenth and Rodman streets	$7000
Two three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1022 and 1024 Rodman street	$975 $1010
Two-story brick dwelling, No. 640 North Seventh street	$3850

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Mary Ann Develin, aged nineteen, resided, for the space of one week, at No. 2224 Spring Garden street. While there Mary stole property to the amount of $30. Complaint was lodged. Mary was arrested by Sergeant Albertson, and she was committed to a smaller sphere of operations by the magistrate.

A TEN-DOLLAR LARCENY.—Thomas Lowry, about 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, picked the pocket of a Mr. Newman, at a tavern in Callowhill street, near Second. When arrested, he acknowledged the theft of the money, and was committed by Alderman Toland, in default of $1000 bail, to answer at Court.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will lecture under the auspices of the Philalethean Literary Association, next Thursday evening. As this will be the last opportunity of hearing this distinguished lecturer for a long time, we bespeak for him a full house on this occasion.

THE BALL OF THE MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY, at the Academy of Music, next Monday evening, April 22, will be one of the grandest terpsichorean soirees yet given in this city. The tickets have been placed at the price of five dollars each.

LOUNGERS.—The police of the Fourteenth District managed to arrest eighteen young men for lounging on the corners, obstructing the walks, etc., on Sunday. The officers of the Fifth District also arrested twelve, all of whom were held to keep the peace.

AN ASSAULT.—Alexander Emery, aged twenty-two, was arrested yesterday evening, for being a fugitive from justice, hailing from the State of New Jersey, and for an assault on a woman on Avenue street. He was remanded.

SUSPICION OF ARSON.—John Logue was yesterday arrested at Seventeenth and Vine streets, on suspicion of arson. He was committed by Alderman Pancoast to await an investigation.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little child was killed this morning by a fence falling on it in Jameson street. It was taken home, and the Coroner notified.

SPRING CLOTHING, of all kinds, Men's, Youth's, and Boys', selling daily in large quantities, at such a reduction in prices as would seem incredible. Call and examine. We are daily introducing new styles.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

A SPLENDID IMPROVEMENT.—Among the many fine improvements projected in Philadelphia lately, there are none that seem to have struck the public eye so forcibly, and withal so favorably, as that of Conrad Brothers, extensive manufacturers and importers of Gents' Furnishing Goods, and Toilet and Fancy Articles, "Girard Row," No 1107 Chesnut street. Their splendid store was opened to the public for the first time on Saturday evening last; and its magnificent show windows—the glass in which alone cost over $1600—and the strikingly beautiful arrangement and adornment of the interior of the establishment, presented such a perfect *coup d'œil* of beauty and effect as to keep a crowd in front of it almost to the closing of the store. The windows are diagonal shaped, and so constructed that every article can be seen at a glance, while the interior of the store is fitted up regardless of expense—carpeted, and otherwise tastefully adorned. The enterprising firm will, no doubt, do a thriving business in their beautiful establishment; for in addition to the unusual attractions, the assortment of goods they open with is almost endless, and in such variety and quantity—from the most plain and domestic to the finest and most *recherche* imported goods—that all tastes can be suited. The gentlemen composing the firm are noted for their suavity of manners, tact, and energy, and their motto being "No trouble to show goods, even if you don't buy," their success in business is so assured, that a reasonable doubt cannot be entertained of it.

A GREAT MISTAKE.—We said last week that the natives of the new Seward Territory would want, besides manhood suffrage, manhood clothing, and recommended the founding at an early day of institutions similar to Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the "Continental;" but we are assured by high authority from Washington that the climate is so pleasant that the natives go in their bear-skins all the year round.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—From the reports of the dealers in this city, we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera-morbus; and even Asiatic cholera yields to its magic power.—*Montreal Transcript.*

DRY, HARSH, UNMANAGEABLE HAIR is soon rendered soft and glossy by Jayne's Hair Tonic, properly applied. This article, by stimulating the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair and prevents it falling out. It is also a capital dressing for the hair, and cleanses it from dandruff. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 Chesnut street.

TO THE WEAK, THE WORN, AND THE WEARY.—The ecitor of the Boston *Recorder* says:—"We can most unhesitatingly recommend the Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the protoxide of iron, to all the weak, the worn, and the weary, having richly experienced its benefits. It possesses all the qualities claimed for it by its proprietor.

A GENTLEMANLY APPEARANCE has much to do with success in life. Humanity fawns to outside show. Rags are revolting. A clean shirt is a passport to respect. You may secure all by wearing the Water-proof Shirt-front. With this you are always in order. Manufactory No. 44 S. Third street, second story.

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, have opened an assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats and Caps—splendid goods. Also, all the novelties in Hats for Gentlemen and Youth.

HOW TO GET RICH.—Get employment—economize—lay by something every day, and patronize the Water-proof Shirt Front. The saving in laundrying will alone secure you a competency in old age.

AUCTION CURTAINS—Fresh from original packages, neither soiled nor rumpled, and sold at exceedingly low rates, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street,

CONRAD BROTHERS, Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods, Toilet and Fancy Articles, No. 1107 Chesnut street, Girard Row, Philadelphia.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

SPRING GLOVES. McINTIRE & BROTHER.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
Spring Gloves. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut Street.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS now ready. LARGE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES. WANAMAKER & BROWN, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MAXWELL—CARLING.—On Thursday, March 14, 1867, by the Rev. J. A. McKean, Mr. RICHARD C. MAXWELL to Miss ELIZABETH V. CARLING, both of this city.

SANFORD.—Suddenly, at the residence of Matthew Newkirk, HENRY RICHARDS SANFORD, only son of the late Rev. Joseph Sanford, formerly of this city, in the 35th year of his age.

SYKES—HONAN.—On March 2, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, Mr. GEORGE SYKES, of Springfield, Delaware county, to Miss ELLEN E. HONAN, of Providence, Delaware county.

DIED.

CALVERT.—On the 11th instant, ROSE, wife of Charles W. F. Calvert, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 1317 N. Broad street.

DALRYMPLE.—On the 13th instant, Mr. EVAN DALRYMPLE, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 712 S. Fifth street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to St. Paul's M. E. Church for services and interment.

OBITUARY.

MATLACK.—On Sunday morning, April 14, EMILY PAGE, eldest daughter of the Rev. Robert C. and Clara W. Matlack, in the 7th year of her age.

The funeral services will be conducted by Bishop Vail, at the Church of the Nativity, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The subject of the above notice was a child of singular beauty and promise. Though mature beyond her years, there was something so delicate and *spirituelt* about her that she constantly seemed like one destined to tarry but a little while on earth. Yet the hopes of parents and friends were centred upon her, and gave promise of a delightful realization. They were doomed to a bitter disappointment. After a protracted and painful illness she was called home, and the brief and beautiful earthly life went out forever.

"Ye looked not for her yet with your soft eyes,
O watchful ushers at Death's narrow door!
But, lo! while you delay to let her forth,
Angels, beyond, stay for her!" T.

THE PATENT CLOTHES-SPRINKLER dampens clothes for ironing more evenly and quickly than by hand. It may also be used by cigar-makers, printers, or others who have occasion for light sprinkling. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BRASS CURTAIN OR CROTCHET RINGS, of various sizes, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUMMER BATHS ARE VERY PLEASANT, provided they are not received in your midnight slumbers by leaks through a defective roof. Such leaks in your roof, or around chimneys or trap-doors, or in gutters, may be easily repaired by yourself, by using Stead's Elastic Cement. Sold by the Agents, TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 28 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 2 8 5p

PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC. Manufactured by H. WALKER & SONS, 2 27 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

FINE CHOCOLATE. FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate, 4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

NO. 600 ARCH STREET. 600
GET THE EXCELSIOR, THE AMERICAN, THE ICE KING
REFRIGERATORS.
GRIFFITH & PAGE, 4 10 5p NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE.—All parties using, or causing to be used, making, or causing to be made, any material whatsoever which shall be used for the purpose of skating, is an infringement on the patent granted to M. C. CAMPBELL, and will be prosecuted to the extent of the law. Samples of CAMPBELL'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL ICE may be seen at the office of his Attorney, A. WATSON ATWOOD, Esq., 4 12 6trp No. 311½ WALNUT Street.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED! THE true remedy at last discovered! "Upham's Fresh Meat Cure," prepared from the formula of Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, cures Consumption, Lung Diseases, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Marasmus, General Debility, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent on deficiency of Vital Force. It is pleasant to the taste, and a single bottle will convince the most skeptical of its virtue as the great healing remedy of the age. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 South EIGHTH Street, and principal Druggists. Sent by express. Circulars sent free. 1 31 thsm3m

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 236 West Fifty-second street.
"NEW YORK, Feb. 26, 1867.
"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day." [3 23 6mw

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

REMOVED. JOHN THORNLEY, INDIA RUBBER AND GUTTA PERCHA MANUFACTORY No. 503 CHESNUT STREET, Above Fifth, North Side, Opposite the Mayor's Office (formerly at No. 311), PHILADELPHIA. MACHINE BELTING, STEAM PACKING, ENGINE HOSE. And all other articles of Vulcanized India Rubber used for Mechanical and Manufacturing purposes. 4 1 1mrp*

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

THE REBELLION IN CRETE.

Omar Pacha in Command of a Turkish Expedition.

Paraguay Rejects Mediation of the United States.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable.

The Cretan Insurrection.

VIENNA, April 15.—Despatches have been received here stating that Omar Pacha, with ships-of-war and large numbers of troops, has left Turkey for the purpose of joining in the movement to suppress the insurrection in Crete.

American Mediation Rejected.

LISBON, April 15.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived at this port. When she left, a rumor was prevalent in Rio Janeiro that the mediation proffered by the United States had been summarily rejected by Paraguay.

Safety of the Brig Elizabeth.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—2 P. M.—A despatch has been received here which states that the brig Elizabeth, Captain Wilson, from New York, which went ashore in the Baltic on the 6th, is afloat at Bremen.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON, April 15—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 91. Erie Railroad shares, 38¼; Illinois Central, 76½; United States Five-twenties, 74.

Sugar firm at 24s.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—2 P. M.—Cotton has advanced ⅛ since the opening quotation, and middling uplands are now 12a12⅛d.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York on the 2d instant, has arrived.

MEXICO.

The People of Queretaro Aiding the Empire—Who Will be Starved Out First, the Imperialists or Liberals?—Escobedo Unfit for His Position—A Change in the Command Necessary—Rebellion Once More in Coahuila, Etc.

SAN LUIS POTOSI, March 28.—The position at Queretaro is but little changed. The reinforcements received by Escobedo have enabled him to draw his lines more closely about the city, although he does not yet encircle it. The Imperialists still hold one or two roads open to the southeast, and can escape at any moment wieh the greater portion of their forces, although it is doubtful if the mountainous character of the country will enable them to carry off their artillery and trains.

The present disposition of the Imperialists is to stand a siege for some time longer. They can doubtless hold out a month if they wish. The population of the city being in favor of the empire, aid them in every way possible. A considerable quantity of grain, it is said, was stored at Queretaro before the siege; but the reports of the amount of supplies in the city are so conflicting that it is impossible to believe anything. One thing is certain, it is found to be almost as difficult to feed the besieging army as it is the besieged, and the question is, who will be starved out first. The Liberals are making great efforts to maintain their position, and, I judge, will be able to do it. Their principal supplies are now drawn from Guanajuato and San Luis Potosi, although *prestamos* are levied on all the neighboring States to sustain the army. I have before stated that I have no confidence in the Liberal commander, Escobedo. He is completely unfitted for his position, and should be replaced by Corona or Regules. If the Liberals are not successful in front of the besieged city it will be for want of a leader; not for want of good troops, of which they have an abundant supply. If Juarez does not reach Mexico within a month it will be because the Liberal commander displays no generalship. A war which might be concluded within thirty days may yet drag along for six months; and in the meantime Mexico is suffering terribly. Her commerce is entirely prostrate, and the merchants, upon whom the weight of every *prestamo* falls heavily, are almost disheartened.

The Laguna district of Southwest Coahuila is again in rebellion, and General Herrera, who commands about one thousand somewhat lawless men, demands that this section be erected into a separate district, instead of its being under the rule of the Parras authorities, who, it seems, are much detested by the Laguneros, as they are called, or the "extreme volunteers," as the Minister of War calls them. They may give some trouble just at this moment, and might easily march on Saltillo and liberate General Gonzales Ortega, now confined there.

Newspaper Accounts.

The New Orleans *Picayune* publishes the following extracts from papers in the interior of Mexico:—

Colonel Espejo, of the Liberal army, writes from front of Queretaro on March 11:—

At 11 o'clock this morning the enemy came out with a column of three hundred cavalry, almost surprising my advanced post at the gate of San Pablo, consisting of forty or sixty men strong, of Naranjo sharpshooters placed under my command by order from headquarters.

The enemy at the same time advanced by the hill on the left of my camp and by the road, thinking no doubt to cut off the brigade established at about a thousand yards on the left of said road; but as soon as I learned what was going on I sent sixty riflemen to the assistance of the advanced post, which were sufficient. Thanks to their bravery and the quality of their arms, they put the enemy to flight. They pursued them up to their fortifications, killing three and making five prisoners. On our side Second Lieutenant Rabago and two men were wounded and one horse killed.

Our camp is at the Hacienda de Albarabo. It is very well fortified, and, moreover, very picturesque. We are, therefore, not only in perfect security, but also at our ease. The traitors cannot come out of Queretaro, and they have no other resort than to surrender or let themselves die of hunger.

Another letter, of March 13, says:—

We had a grand parade yesterday, and we were drawn in line within cannon shot of his Majesty the Emperor's tent. He did not fire a single shot. Today the famous Mendez came out with four hundred men and was beaten and put to flight by our good Victoriano Zepeda and fifty men, who killed five of the enemy and took eight prisoners. We were called to arms, thinking we were to have a day of fighting.

I forgot to mention that Riva Palacios will join us shortly. Then, poor Imperialists, no chances of escape, and at Queretaro is gathered the head and tail of treason. In a few days the place will be in our power, together with the Emperor, the nobility, and the garrison; for we are besieging it with more than twenty-four thousand men, of wel-disciplined and enthusiastic forces, while those in the city are demoralized, and are short of provisions, and especially water. This we learn from prisoners taken in three reconnoissances made by the enemy. In these three attempts we have taken about thirty prisoners, and the Imperialists have lost about as many dead. The forces with which we have put them to flight were at least two-thirds inferior to their numbers.

The *Union*, of Mexico, says that in all the districts in the power of the dissidents a tax is collected for the three years past, to which is added the interest at six per cent.

The same Mexican paper states that although Escobedo gave his word to Joaquin Miramon that he would not have him shot, the former received a formal order from Juarez to do so, and he was executed, although wounded, in the stable of the Hacienda de Tepetates. Escobedo made the observation, relative to the order to execute the hundred foreigners, that that single act would call down upon the Government the animosity of foreign nations. Juarez answered, "Shoot them: what do I care for the foreign nations!"

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.
P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.
CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.
These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost 11 7f

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.

The First Internal Revenue District.

Samuel J. Randall has recommended Albert L. Magilton, Deputy in Sloanaker's office, as Collector of the First District, and his name will be sent in this afternoon. Charles S. Abel is also a candidate for the same position, and is here urging his claims in the event of Magilton's rejection.

The Safety of Maximilian.

The correspondence heretofore published shows that Minister Campbell, on the 6th inst., in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, sent a special messenger to President Juarez to intercede for Maximilian should he fall into the hands of the Liberals.

Count Wydenbruck, on the 6th instant, in returning to Mr. Seward, Minister Campbell's New Orleans says:—

"If I can but renew the expression of my warmest thanks for the extreme kindness and promptness with which you have acted in this affair. The knowledge that your despatch will be sent at once to the proper quarter, relieves me from very great anxiety.

I have the honor to remain, Mr. Secretary, with the highest consideration,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) WYDENBRUCK.

P. S. Mr. Campbell's courier having so great a start I think it superflous to send Mr. Hotye. I shall therefore return next Monday, to the Department, the passport you were so kind as to furnish me for him.

What the President will do in a Certain Contingency.

Attorney-General Stanbery gives out in behalf of the President, that if the Senate adjourns on Tuesday without filling a large proportion of the existing vacancies, the President will call the Senate together in extra session the next day, and if a quorum fails to meet, he will proceed to fill the offices.

Fate of the Injunction Cases.

The decision of the Supreme Court to-day refusing to entertain the Mississippi bill against the Reconstruction bill was unanimous. The Court allowed the Georgia bill to be filed for argument, but it will be thrown out when the decision is rendered next Monday.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, April 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1500 5-20s '65, cp	108⅝	100 sh Read R	b5. 50¼
$2300 do '65, Jy	107⅞	200 do	b. 50⅜
$200 City 6s, New	100	100 do	50 1-16
$400 do. New	100⅛	300 do	50 1-16
$300 do. Old	98	100 do	50 1-16
$3800 do. Old	98⅛	200 do	50 1-16
$500 Pa 6s, W L	101	200 do	50 1-16
$4000 Pitsburg 5s	73½	100 do	b5. 50¼
$1000 Bel & Del Rds	85	10 do	50
$1000 C & A 6s, '70	95	100 do	50
$5000 Lehigh 6s '84	89½	200 do	50
$5000 Read mt 6s	91	300 sh Phil & E	b30. 28⅝
$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	92	100 sh Mech Bk	b5. 33
5 sh Cam & Am	131	25 do	b5. 33
100 sh Ocean Oil	b30. 2⅜	5 do	33
11 sh Lehigh N	63¼	100 sh Penna R	56. 55⅛
5 do	53½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1150 U S 7-30s, Au	105⅞	25 sh Penna R	c. 56
$200 City 6s, New	100⅛	50 sh Morris Canal	68
$500 do. New	100⅛	25 sh

M. DU CHAILLU IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

A Journey to Ashango-Land: And Further Penetration into Equatorial Africa. By Paul B. Du Chaillu, Author of "Explorations in Equatorial Africa."

The position of an explorer of unknown countries in England is peculiar and very difficult. If he returns home with nothing new or striking to relate, he is voted a bore, and his book has no chance of being read; if he has some wonders to unfold, connected with Geography, the Natives, or Natural History, the fate of Abyssynian Bruce too often awaits him; his narrative being held up to scorn and ridicule, as a tissue of figments.

"It was my lot, on the publication of my first volume of travels in Equatorial Africa, to meet with a reception of that sort from many persons in England and Germany. In fact, I had visited a country previously unexplored by Europeans—the wooded region bordering the Equator, in the interior of Western Africa—and thus it was my good fortune to observe the habits of several remarkable species of animals found nowhere else. Hence my narrative, describing unknown animals, was condemned. The novelty of the subject was too striking for some of my critics; and not only were the accounts I gave of the animals and native tribes stigmatized as false, but my journey into the interior itself was pronounced a fiction.

"Although hurt to the quick by these unfair and ungenerous criticisms, I cherished no malice towards my defractors, for I knew the time would come when the truth of all that was essential in the statements which had been disputed would be made clear; I was consoled, besides, by the support of many eminent men, who refused to believe that my narrative and observations were deliberate falsehoods. Making no pretensions to infallibility, any more than other travellers, I was ready to acknowledge any mistake that I might have fallen into, in the course of compiling my book from my rough notes. The only revenge I cherished was that of better preparing myself for another journey into the same region, providing myself with instruments and apparatus which I did not possess on my first exploration, and thus being enabled to vindicate my former accounts by facts not to be controverted.

"It is necessary, however, to inform my English readers that most of the principal statements in my former book which were sneered at by my critics, have been already amply confirmed by other travellers in the same part of Africa, or by evidence which has reached England."

M. Du Chaillu's present volume is an itinerary of some three hundred miles in an easterly direction from the mouth of the river Fernand Vaz, situated about three minutes to the south of the equator. The objects of his journey, although his record of it does not partake of a strictly technical character in any respect whatever, were scientific. He took great pains, before starting on his expedition, to acquire that special knowledge and that mastery over instruments philosophical and artistic, which should give his researches the value of great intelligence and absolute trustworthiness. We are treated to a little botany, a little geology, a little mythology, meteorology, and astronomy, and to a little more still of geography, zoology, and ethnology. But about his principal objects in the journey, of which the volume before us is the chronicle, the traveller may be allowed to speak for himself:—

"The principal object I had in view in my last journey, was to make known with more accuracy than I had been able to do in my former one, the geographical features of the country, believing this to be the first duty of a traveller in exploring new regions. To enable me to do this I went through a course of instruction in the use of instruments, to enable me to fix positions by astronomical observations and compass bearings, and to ascertain the altitudes of places. I learnt also how to compute my observations, and test myself their correctness. It is for others to judge of the results of my endeavors in this important department of a traveller's work; I can only say that I labored hard to make my work as accurate as possible, and although I was compelled, much to my sorrow, to abandon photography and meteorological observations, through the loss of my apparatus and instruments, I was fortunately able to continue astronomical observations nearly to the end of my route."

M. Du Chaillu's adventure terminated abruptly in a disappointment and in a retreat, which, *mutatis mutandis*, we could not help, in its earlier stages, comparing with that which the immortal Ten Thousand accomplished under the leadership of Xenophon, the general and historian of the difficult and dreary march to the seaboard of the Euxine. Our traveller set out to pierce the continent of Africa, and he retired baffled, yet with honor, after he had done little more than, so to say, scratch the skin. Inspired, at the beginning, with the lofty ambition of reaching the Nile by an approach from the west, he hoped to float down to the Mediterranean on the bosom of the sacred and yet almost inviolable river.

Having enlisted the services of a small number of Commi men as body-guard, who were fired by the thought that they were marching on London, he and his escort were passed on from one tribe to another, who furnished him with guides and porters, until the accidental discharge of a gun by one of his sworn and faithful henchmen forced him to a retrograde journey, when he had penetrated no further than Mouaou-Kembo, in the land of the Ashangos.

The great bugbear of human life in Africa, the great thorn in the flesh of the wayfarer who would sojourn in the tents of Ham, is the accursed and omnipresent fetishism, and the everlasting dread of witchcraft. The fears raised by these superstitions—not to mention that a tempest of small-pox swept off scores of victims at various places of M. Du Chaillu's route, much to that good gentleman's disadvantage—frequently became a raging nuisance. When a village came in sight there was need of no little diplomacy to accomplish the entry, and to gain the good-will of the panic-stricken people. This was, however, generally changed, before long, into a feeling of hospitality, and of desire to trade, as ardent as the previous repugnance to inter-communication. The character that our author presently achieved for being a spirit, and invulnerable, valuable as it was in many respects as an element of his safety, had its drawbacks, in adding to the difficulty of his first approaches to familiarity. When thievish porters returned to their native villages to die of the arsenic which they had wisely mingled with the salt, after having stolen both from the stores of the traveller, it was only certified the more that "Chailu" had followed them to their homes with the vengeance of his dreadful spells, with the fatal incantations of his almighty witchcraft. At one stage of his difficult progress, he began, indeed, "to dread the sight of an inhabited place. Either the panic-stricken people," he says, "fly from me, or remain to bore me with their insatiable curiosity, fickleness, greediness, and intolerable din. Nevertheless, I am obliged to do all I can think of to conciliate them, for I cannot do without them—it being impossible to travel without guides through this wilderness of forests, where the paths are so intricate."

So things went on until, after more than eight months' travelling, M. Du Chaillu had succeeded in penetrating nearly three hundred miles into the country, and halted at Mouaou-Kembo, in Ashango-land. Here it was that the accidental discharge of a gun in the hand of one of his followers was the sudden collapse of the expedition. A man was killed; but he, wretched kern that he was, might have been paid for in beads. The negotiation, indeed, was being already carried on amicably, when it was unfortunately discovered that the head wife of the hitherto placable chief had also been slain. The insatiable bullet had penetrated the hut in which the wives and other domesticities of the great man were sheltered. The explorer had now nothing to look to but retreat, and no one to depend on but the intrepid Commi men, who had attended him so far from their homes as African savages seldom have the pluck or the enterprise willingly to wander. The whole band was now too small to carry off the goods, specimens, and photographic apparatus and drawings. Maps, observations, rifles, all had to be thrown aside into the bush in the scamper for life, out of the range of the poisoned arrows that harassed their retreating body. A few well-directed shots, and a courageous stand, at length caused the discomfiture of the pursuers, but not before M. Du Chaillu had been wounded in the side, and Igalu, the unlucky cause of all the disaster, but our traveller's staunchest and most intrepid friend, had been wounded in the leg. Happily, all reached the coast, in life and health, in September; and M. Du Chaillu embarked for England, where, in classic Twickenham, he has spent the intervening months in elaborating the volume which has already given entertainment to thousands, and brought its author into hot water and disputation with his old critic, Mr. Gray, of the British Museum, about, *inter alia*, an elegant animal which, for its sins, or for some other peculiarity, has been entitled Potamogale Velox.

Persons who have dropped a tear at the untimely fate of the chimpanzee at the Crystal Palace will be gratified with the following information about the early history of Master Thomas. In a note at the end of the chapter in which the the following paragraphs occur, M. Du Chaillu pathetically informs us that "the fire at the Crystal Palace, to which my unfortunate pet fell a sacrifice, occurred whilst these sheets were passing through the press."

"On the 1st of November a negro from a neighboring village brought me a young male chimpanzee about three years old, which had been caught in the woods on the banks of the Npoulounny about three months previously. Thomas, for so I christened my little *protege*, was a tricky little rascal, and afforded me no end of amusement; he was, however, very tame, like all young chimpanzees. Unfortunately Thomas was lame in one hand, several of the fingers having been broken, and healed up in a distorted position. This was caused by his having been maltreated by the village dogs, who were sent in chase of him one day, when he escaped from his captors and ran into the neighboring woods. I had Tom tied by a cord to a pole in the verandah of my hut, and fed him with cooked plantains and other food from my own table. He soon got to prefer cooked to raw food, and rejected raw plantains whenever they were offered to him. The difference in tamability between the young chimpanzee and the young gorilla is a fact which I have confirmed by numerous observations, and I must repeat it here, as it was one of those points which were disputed in my former work. A young chimpanzee becomes tame and apparently reconciled to captivity in two or three days after he is brought from the woods. The young gorilla I have never yet seen tame in confinement, although I have had four of them in custody, while still of a very early age.

"One day I witnessed an act of Master Thomas which seemed to me to illustrate the habits of his species in the wild state. A few days after he came into my possession I bought a domestic cat for my house; as soon as the young chimpanzee saw it he flew in alarm to his pole and clambered up it, the hair of his body becoming erect, and his eyes bright with excitement. In a moment recovering himself he came down, and rushing on the cat, with one of his feet seized the nape of the animal, and with the other pressed on its back, as if trying to break its neck. Not wishing to lose my cat, I interfered and saved its life. The negroes say that the chimpanzee attacks the leopard in this way, and I have no doubt, from what I saw, that their statement is correct.

"My pet preserved his good health and increased in intelligence and gentleness until the departure of Captain Vardon for England. I then sent him home, and on his arrival he was deposited by my friend in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, where, I dare say, very many of my readers have seen him, and have laughed at his amusing tricks. I am credibly informed that his education at the Palace has become so far advanced that he understands what is going on when his own 'cartes de visite' are sold. A feint is sometimes made of carrying off one without paying for it, but Thomas rushes forward, screaming, to the length of his tether, to prevent the irregular transaction, and does not cease his noisy expressions of dissatisfaction until the money is paid down."

From the chimpanzee to the gorilla ought not to be a very unnatural transition:—

"I had not been at the village long before news came that gorillas had been recently seen in the neighborhood of a plantation only half a mile distant. Early in the morning of the 25th of June I wended my way thither, accompanied by one of my boys, named Odanga. The plantation was a large one, and situated on very broken ground, surrounded by the virgin forest. It was a lovely morning; the sky was almost cloudless, and all around was still as death, except the slight rustling of the tree-tops moved by the gentle land breeze. When I reached the place, I had first to pick my way through the maze of tree-stumps and half-burnt logs by the side of a field of cassada. I was going quietly along the border of this, when I heard, in the grove of plaintain-trees towards which I was walking, a great crashing noise, like the breaking of trees. I immediately hid myself behind a bush, and was soon gratified with the sight of a female gorilla; but before I had time to notice its movements, a second and third emerged from the masses of colossal foliage; at length no less than four came into view.

"They were all busily engaged in tearing down the larger trees. One of the females had a young one following her. I had an excellent opportunity of watching the movements of this impish-looking band. The shaggy hides, the protuberant abdomens, the hideous features of these strange creatures, whose forms so nearly resemble man, made up a picture like a vision like some morbid dream. In destroying a tree, they first grasped the base of the stem with one of their feet, and then with their powerful arms pulled it down, a matter of not much difficulty with so loosely formed a stem as that of the plantain. They then set upon the juicy heart of the tree at the bases of the leaves, and devoured it with great voracity. While eating they made a kind of clucking noise, expressive of contentment. Many trees they destroyed apparently out of pure mischief. Now and then they stood still and looked around. Once or twice they seemed on the point of starting off in alarm, but recovered themselves and continued their work. Gradually they got nearer to the edge of the dark forest, and finally disappeared. I was so intent on watching them, that I let go the last chance of shooting one almost before I became aware of it.

"The next day I went again with Odanga to the same spot. I had no expectation of seeing gorillas in the same plantation, and was carrying a light shot gun, having given my heavy double-barrelled rifle to the boy to carry. The plantation extended over two hills, with a deep hollow between, planted with sugar cane. Before I had crossed the hollow I saw on the opposite slope a monstrous gorilla, standing erect and looking directly towards me. Without turning my face I beckoned to the boy to bring me my rifle, but no rifle came—the little coward had bolted, and I had lost my chance. The huge beast stared at me for about two minutes, and then, without uttering any cry, moved off to the shade of the forest, running nimbly on his hands and feet.

"As my readers may easily imagine, I had excellent opportunity of observing, during these two days, the manner in which the gorillas walked when in open ground. They move along with great rapidity and on all fours, that is, with the knuckles of their hands touching the ground. Artists, in representing the gorilla walking, generally make the arms too much bowed outwards, and the elbows too much bent; this gives the figures an appearance of heaviness and awkwardness. When the gorillas that I watched left the plantain-trees, they moved off at a great pace over the ground, with their arms extended straight forwards towards the ground, and moving rapidly. I may mention also that, having now opened the stomachs of several freshly killed gorillas, I have never found anything but vegetable matter in them.

"When I returned to Nkongon Mbounda I found there my old friend Akondogos, chief of one of the Commi villages, who had just returned from the Ngobi country a little further south. To my great surprise and pleasure, he had brought for me a living gorilla, a young one, but the largest I had ever seen captured alive. Like Joe, the young male whose habits in confinement I described in 'Equatorial Africa,' this one showed the most violent and ungovernable disposition. He tried to bite every one who came near him, and was obliged to be secured by a forked stick closely applied to the back of his neck. This mode of imprisoning these animals is a very proper one if the object be to keep them alive and to tame them, but, unfortunately, in this barbarous country, we had not the materials requisite to build a strong cage. The injury caused to this one by the forked stick eventually caused his death. As I had some more hunting to do, I left the animal in charge of Akondogo until he should have an opportunity of sending it to me on the Fernand Vaz."

"The natives of all the neighboring country were now so well aware that I wanted live gorillas, and was willing to give a high price for them, that many were stimulated to search with great perseverance: the good effects of this were soon made evident.

"One day, as I was quietly dining with Captain Holder, of the Cambria (a vessel just arrived from England), one of my men came in with the startling news that three live gorillas had been brought, one of them full grown. I had not long to wait; in they came. First, a very large adult female, bound hand and foot; then her female child, screaming terribly; and lastly, a vigorous young male, also tightly bound. The female had been ingeniously secured by the negroes to a strong stick, the wrists bound to the upper part and the ankles to the lower, so that she could not reach to tear the cords with her teeth. It was dark, and the scene was one so wild and strange that I shall never forget it. The fiendish countenances of the Calibanish trio—one of them distorted by pain, for the mother gorilla was severely wounded—were lit up by the ruddy glare of native torches. The thought struck me, what would I not give to have the group in London for a few days!

"The young male I secured by a chain which I had in readiness, and gave him henceforth the name of Tom. We untied his hands and feet; to show his gratitude for this act of kindness he immediately made a rush at me, screaming with all his might; happily the chain was made fast, and I took care afterwards to keep out of his way. The old mother gorilla was in an unfortunate plight. She had an arm broken and a wound in the chest, besides being dreadfully beaten on the head. She groaned and roared many times during the night, probably from pain.

"I noticed next day, and on many occasions, that the vigorous young male, whenever he made a rush at any one and missed his aim, immediately ran back. This corresponds with what is known of the habits of the large males in their native woods; when attacked they make a furious rush at their enemy, break an arm or tear his bowels open, and then beat a retreat, leaving their victim to shift for himself.

"The wounded female died in the course of the next day; her moanings were more frequent in the morning, and they gradually grew weaker as her life ebbed out. Her death was like that of a human being, and afflicted me more than I could have thought possible. Her child clung to her to the last, and tried to obtain milk from her breast after she was dead. I photographed them both when the young one was resting in its dead mother's lap. I kept the young one alive for three days after its mother's death. It moaned at night most piteously. I fed it on goat's milk, for it was too young to eat berries. It died the fourth day, having taken an unconquerable dislike to the milk. It had, I think, begun to know me a little. As to the male, I made at least a dozen attempts to photograph the irascible little demon, but all in vain. The pointing of the camera towards him threw him into a perfect rage, and I was almost provoked to give him a sound thrashing. The day after, however, I succeeded with him, taking two views, not very perfect, but sufficient for my object.

"Having improved my acquaintance, on the present journey, with several of the native languages, I was able to note down almost every story I heard, and thus accumulated a large collection of them. The following legend, connected probably with some natural phenomenon in one of the neighboring rivers, is a sample of these African stories:—

"Atungulu Shimba was a king who attained the chief authority in his village by right of succession, and built eight new houses. But Atungulu had sworn that whosoever should quarrel with him he would eat him. And so it really happened until finally, after eating his enemies one after the other, he was left alone in his dominions, and he then married the beautiful Arondo-lenu, daughter of a neighboring King.

"It was Atungulu's habit, after his marriage, to go daily into the forest to trap wild animals with the Ashinga net, leaving his wife alone in the village. One day Njali, the eldest brother of Arondo-lenu—for Coniambie (King of the Air), their father, had three sons—came to take back his sister out of the clutches of Atungulu Shimba; but the King arrived unexpectedly, and ate him up. Next came the second brother, and he was also eaten. At last came Reninga, the third brother, and there was a great fight between him and Atungulu, which lasted from sunrise till midday, when Reninga was overpowered and eaten like his two brothers before him.

"Reninga, however, had a powerful fetish on him, and came out of Atungulu alive. The King, on seeing him, exclaimed, 'How have you contrived this, to come back?' He then smeared him and Arondo-lenu with *alumbi* chalk, and putting his hands together, blew a loud whistle, saying afterwards, 'Reninga, take back your sister.' He then went and threw himself into the water, to drown himself, through grief for the loss of his wife.

"Before dying, Atungulu Shimba declared that if Arondo-lenu ever married again, she would die; and the prophecy came true, for she married another man and died soon after. Her brother Reninga, thereupon, through sorrow for the loss of his sister, threw himself into the water in the place where Atungulu died, and was drowned.

"At the spot where Atungulu Shimba died, a stranger sees, when he looks into the deep water, the bodies of the king and Arondo-lenu side by side, and the nails of his beautiful wife all glittering like looking-glasses. From that time, water has obtained the property of reflecting objects, and has ever since been called by the name of Arondo-lenu, and people have been able to see their own images reflected on its surface, on account of the transparency given to it by the bright nails of Arondo-lenu."

Medicine does not appear to have attained to any degree of cultivation or practice amongst the natives of Equatorial Africa. Thus, M. Du Chaillu:—

"On the 22d of April I saw a curious example of the surgical practice of the Otando people. In the stillness of the afternoon, when the heat of the vertical sun compels every one to repose, I was started by loud screams, as though some unfortunate being was being led to death for witchcraft. On going to the place, I found a helpless woman, who was afflicted with leprosy, and suffering, besides, under an attack of lumbago, undergoing an operation for the latter disease at the hands of the Otando doctor and his assistants. They had made a number of small incisions in the back of the poor creature with a sharp-pointed knife of the country, and were rubbing into the gashes a great quantity of lime-juice mixed with pounded cayenne pepper. The doctor was rubbing the irritating mixture into the wounds with all his might, so that it was no wonder that the poor creature was screaming with pain, and rolling herself on the ground. It is wonderful to observe the faith all these negroes have in lime-juice mixed with cayenne pepper. They use it not only as an embrocation, but also internally for dysentery, and I have often seen them drink as much as half a tumblerful of it in such cases. The pepper itself I believe to be a very useful medicine in this climate, for I have often found benefit from it when unwell and feverish, by taking an unusual quantity in my food.

"Whilst I am on the subject of native doctoring, I must relate what I saw afterwards in the course of Mayolo's illness. I knew the old chief had been regularly attended by a female doctor, and often wondered what she did to him. At length one morning I happened to go into his house when she was administering her cures, and remained an interested spectator to watch her operations. Mayolo was seated on a mat, submitting to all that was done with the utmost gravity and patience. Before him was extended the skin of a wild animal (Genetta). The woman was engaged in rubbing his body all over with her hands, muttering all the while, in a low voice, words which I could not understand. Having continued this wholesome friction for some time, she took a piece of alumbi chalk and made with it a broad stripe along the middle of his chest and down each arm. This done, she chewed a quantity of some kind of roots and seeds, and having charged her mouth well saliva, spat upon him in different places, but aiming her heaviest shots at the parts most affected. Finally, she took a bunch of a particular kind of grass, which had been gathered when in bloom and was now dry, and, lighting it, touched with the flame the body of her patient in various places, beginning at the foot and gradually ascending to the head. I could perceive that Mayolo smarted with the pain of the burns, when the torch remained too long. When the flame was extinguished the woman applied the burnt end of the torch to her patient's body, and so the operations ended.

"It seemed to me that there was some superstition of deep significance connected with the application of fire in these Otando cures. They appeared to have great faith in the virtues of fire, and this is perhaps not far removed from fire-worship. I asked the old woman why she used this kind of remedy, and what power she attributed to fire; but her only answer was that it prevented the illness with which Mayolo had been afflicted coming again. The female doctor, I need scarcely add, had come from a distance; for it is always so in primitive Africa—the further off a doctor or witchfinder lives, the greater his reputation."

We turn from the survey of African medicine with the determination to trust for the future with greater confidence in the prescriptions of our own Galens; but an enlightened perception of the beautiful, as exhibited in the chignons of the ladies of Ishogo, must not be passed over in silence. A hint may be gleaned from the few following descriptive paragraphs; in which, perhaps, one or two things are mentioned which public opinion would scarcely sanction as proper for importation into this country:—

"The Ishogos are a fine tribe of negroes; they are strongly and well built, with well-developed limbs and broad shoulders. I consider them superior to the Ashiras in physique, and I remarked that they generally had finer heads, broader in the part where phrenologists place the organs of ideality. With some of them their general appearance reminded me of the Fans. The women have good figures; they tattoo themselves in various parts of the body—on the shoulders, arms, breast, back, and abdomen—and some of them have raised peaklike marks similar to those of the Apono women, between the eye-brows and on the cheeks. Both men and women adopt the custom of pulling out the two middle incisors of the upper jaw, but this mode of adding to their personal attractions is not so general as among the Aponos; many file their upper incisors and two or three of the lower ones to a point.

"The men and women ornament themselves with red powder, made by rubbing two pieces of barwood together; but their most remarkable fashions relate to the dressing of the hair. On my arrival at Igoumbie, I had noticed how curious the head-dresses of the women were, being so unlike the fashions I had seen among any of the tribes I had visited. Although these modes are sometimes very grotesque, they are not devoid of what English ladies, with their present fashions, might consider good taste: in short, they cultivate a remarkable sort of chignons. I have remarked three different ways of hair-dressing as most prevalent among the Ishogo belles. The first is to train the hair into a tower-shaped mass elevated from eight to ten inches from the crown of the head; the hair from the forehead to the base of the tower, and also that of the back part up to the ears, being closely shaved off. In order to give shape to the tower, they make a framework, generally out of old pieces of grass-cloth, and fix the hair round it. All the chignons are worked up on a frame. Another mode is to wear the tower, with two round balls of hair, one on each side, above the ear. A third fashion is similar to the first, but the tower, instead of being perpendicular to the crown, is inclined obliquely from the back of the head, and the front of the head is clean shaven almost to the middle. The neck is also shorn closely up to the ears.

"The hair on these towers has a parting in the middle and on the sides, which is very neatly done. The whole structure must require years of careful training before it reaches the perfection attained by the leaders of Ishogo fashion. A really good chignon is not attained until the owner is about twenty or twenty-five years of age. It is the chief object of ambition with the young Ishogo women to possess a good well-trained and well-greased tower of hair of the kind that I describe. Some women are far better dressers of hair than others, and are much sought for—the fixing and cleaning of the hair requiring a long day's work. The woman who desires to have her hair dressed must either pay the hair-dresser or must promise to perform the same kind office to her neighbor in return.

"Once fixed, these chignons remain for a couple of months without requiring to be rearranged, and the mass of insect life that accumulates in them during that period is truly astonishing. However, the women make use of their large iron or ivory hairpins (which I described in 'Equatorial Africa') in the place of combs. The fashion of the 'chignon' was unknown when I left Europe, so that to the belles of Africa belongs the credit of the invention. The women wear no ornaments in the ears, and I saw none who had their ears pierced; they are very different from the Apingi in this respect. Like the women of other tribes, they are not allowed to wear more than two denguis, or pieces of grass-cloth, by way of petticoat. This stinted clothing has a ludicrous effect in the fat dames, as the pieces do not then meet well in the middle.

"The men also have fancy ways of trimming their hair. The most fashionable style is to shave the whole of the head except a circular patch on the crown, and to form this into three finely-plaited divisions, each terminating in a point and hanging down. At the end of each of these they fix a large bead or a piece of iron or brass wire, so that the effect is very singular. The Ishogo people shave their eyebrows and pull out their eyelashes."

M. Du Chaillu obligingly furnishes us with an inventory of the *trousseau* of a bride of Mobana, a highland town of the Ashanges:—

"Mobana is a large place, with houses like those of Niembouni. Numerous bee-hives hang against the houses, or are scattered among the plantain-trees. Goats are plentiful; some of them are of great size, and very fat. These generally form part of the dowry given when a woman is married. While at Mobana, I assisted at the departure of a young woman who had been given in marriage to a man of a neighboring village. Her father was to take her there, with all the marriage outfit (*trousseau de mariage*). It consisted of eight of the plates of the country, such as I have already described; two large baskets for carrying plantains from the plantations, or calabashes full of water from the spring; a great number of calabashes; a large package of ground-nuts; a package of squash-seeds; two dried legs of antelope; some fine nchandas (the name given to the denguis here), and her stool. Several members of her family carried this elaborate outfit. The bride-elect was smartly-dressed; her chignon had been *built up* most elaborately the day before. As she left the village, the people remarked to each other, 'Her husband will see that the Mobana people do not send away their daughters with nothing.'

"Her old mother accompanied her to the end of the street, and then returned to her home, looking proud and happy at having seen her daughter go with such an outfit."

It was whilst remaining at Mayolo, on his return to the coast, that M. Du Chaillu had the pleasure of listening to the following legend. The time was evening; the place an encampment, around the fires of which many villagers were reclining. The narrator of the "story, or parable," was "a very talkative old fellow, who seemed to be the wag of the village." The little narrative is entitled Akenda Mbani:

"Redjioua had a daughter called Arondo, and she was very beautiful. Redjioua said, 'A man may give me slaves, goods, or ivory to marry my daughter, but he will not get her; I want only a man that will agree that when Arondo falls ill, he will fall ill also, and that when Arondo dies, he will die also.' Time went on; and, as people knew this, no one came to ask Arondo in marriage; but, one day, a man called Akenda Mbani ("never goes twice to the same place") came, and he said to Redjioua, 'I come to marry Arondo, your daughter; I come, because I will agree that when Arondo dies, I will die also. So Akenda Mbani married Arondo. Akenda Mbani was a great hunter, and, after he had married Arondo, he went hunting, and killed two wild boars. On his return he said, 'I have killed two boars, and bring you one.' Redjioua said, 'Go and fetch the other.' Akenda Mbani said, 'My father gave me a *nconi* (a law) that I must never go twice to the same place.' Another day he went hunting again, and killed two antelopes; on his return, he said to Redjioua, 'Father, I have killed two kambi (antelopes); I bring you one.' The king answered, 'Please, my son-in-law, go and fetch the other.' He answered, 'You know I cannot go twice to the same place.'

"Another time he went hunting again, and killed two bongos (a kind of antelope). Then Redjioua, who saw that all the other animals were being lost, said, 'Please, my son-in-law, show the people the place where the other bongo is.' Akenda Mbani replied, 'If I do so, I am afraid I shall die.'

"In the evening of the same day a canoe from the Orougou country came with goods, and remained on the river side. Akenda Mbani said to his wife Arondo, 'Let us go and meet the Orougous.' They saw them, and then took a box full of goods, and then went back to their own house. The people of the village traded with the Orougous, and when the Orougous wanted to go back, they came to Akenda Mbani, and he trusted them ten slaves, and gave them a present of two goats, and many bunches of plantains, mats, and fowls; then the Orougous left. Months went on; but, one day, Arondo said to her husband, 'We have never opened the box that came with the Orougous. Let us see what there is in it.' They opened it, and saw cloth; then Arondo said, 'Husband, cut me two fathoms of it, for I like it.' Then they left the room; then Arondo seated herself on the bed, and Akenda Mbani on a stool, when snddenly Arondo said, 'Husband, I begin to have a headache.' Akenda Mbani said, 'Ah, ah, Arondo, do you want me to die?' and he looked Arondo steadily in the face. He tied a bandage around her head, and did the same to his own. Arondo began to cry as her headache became worse; and, when the people of the village heard her cry, they came all around her. Redjioua came, and said, 'Do not cry, my daughter; you will not die.' Then Arondo said, 'Father, why do you say I shall not die? for, if you fear death, you may be sure it will come.' She had hardly said these words than she expired. Then all the people mourned, and Redjioua said, 'Now my daughter is dead, Akenda Mbani must die also.'

"The place where people are buried is called Djimai; the villagers went there and dug a place for the two corpses, which were buried together. Redjioua had a slave buried with Arondo, besides a tusk of an elephant, rings, mats, plates, and the bed on which Akenda Mbani and Arondo slept; the cutlass, the hunting-bag, and the spear of Akenda Mbani were also buried. The people then said, 'Let us cover the things with sand, and make a little mound.' When Agamboui (the mouth-piece, the speaker of the village) heard of this, he said to Redjioua, 'There are leopards here.' Then Redjioua said, 'Do not have a mound over my child's burial-place, for fear that the leopards might come and scratch the ground, and eat the corpse of my child.' Then the people said, 'Let us then dig a deeper hole;' and they took away Arondo and Akenda Mbani, and placed both on stools, and then dug and dug, and put back the things that were to be buried with Arondo, and then laid her in her place. Then they came to Akenda Mbani, who then awoke and said, 'I never go twice to the same place; you put me in the tomb, and you took me away from it, though all of you knew that I never go to the same place again.' When Redjioua heard of this he became very angry, and said, 'You knew that Akenda Mbani never goes twice to the same place; why did you remove him?' Then he ordered the people to catch Agambouai, and cut his head off.

"MORAL.—Formerly it was the custom with married people that when the woman died the man should die also, and *vice versa*. But since the time of Akenda Mbani, the custom is altered, and the husband or the wife no longer die with their partners."

From M. Du Chaillu's chapter entitled "Physical Geography and Climate," we extract a few particulars of much interest and considerable novelty:—

"Equatorial Africa from the western coast, as far as I have been, is covered with an almost impenetrable jungle. This jungle begins where the sea ceases to beat its continual waves, and how much further this woody belt extends, further explorations alone will be able to show. From my furthest point it extended eastward as far as my eyes could reach; I may, however, say that, near the banks of a large river running from a northeast direction towards the southwest, prairie lands were to be seen, according to the accounts the Ashangos had received.

"This gigantic forest extends north and south of the Equator, varying in breadth from two to three degrees on each side of it, south of the equator, it extended much further southerly than I have been, and on the north it reached further than I travelled in my former journey. Now and then prairies looking like islands, resembling so many gems, are found in the midst of this dark sea of everlasting foliage, and how grateful my eyes met them no one can conceive, unless he has lived in such a solitude.

"Now and then prairies are seen from the seashore; but they do not extend far inland, and are merely sandy patches left by the sea in the progress of time.

"In this great woody wilderness man is scattered and divided into a great number of tribes. The forest, thinly inhabited by man, was still more scantily inhabited by beasts. There were no beasts of burden—neither horse, camel, donkey, nor cattle. Men and women were the only carriers of burden. Beasts of burden could not live, for the country was not well adapted for them. The only truly domesticated animals were goats and fowls—the goats increasing in number as I advanced into the interior, and the fowls decreasing.

"I was struck by the absence of those species of animals always found in great number in almost every other part of Africa. Neither lions, rhinoceroses, zebras, giraffes, nor ostriches were found, and the great variety of elands and gazelles (although found almost everywhere else in Africa) were not to be seen there. Travellers in my locality would never dream that such vast herds of game could be found on the same continent as those described by different travellers. Hence large carnivorous animals are scarce: leopards, and two or three species of hyenas and jackals, only being found. Little nocturnal animals are more common, but they are very difficult to get at. Reptiles abound in the forest. There are a great many species of snakes, the greater part of which are poisonous. Some are ground-snakes, others spend part of their lives upon trees, while some are water-snakes. Among the ground-snakes one of the most to be dreaded is the *Clotho nasicornis*. There are several species of *Echis* and of *Atheris;* these are generally found upon trees; they are small and very venomous. A very dangerous snake is the black variety of the cobra (*Dendraspis angusticeps*). This snake is much dreaded, for, when surprised or attacked, it rises up as if ready to spring upon you. There is a large water-snake found often in the beautiful clear water of the streams of the interior, described by Dr. Gunther under the name of *Siturophaga grayii*. I have often seen this snake coiled up and resting on the branches of trees under water.

"Lizards are also abundant in some districts, and it is amusing to watch how they prey on the insect world. Among them I noticed a night species, that lives in the houses, and which is the great enemy of cockroaches. They are continually moving from one place to another during the night, in search of their prey. During the day they remain perfectly still, and hide themselves between the bark of trees forming the walls of the huts.

"The country is also very rich in spiders: they are of wonderful diversity of form. Some of them are so large, and their webs so strong, that birds are said to be caught in them. There are house-spiders, tree-spiders, and ground-spiders. These spiders are exceedingly useful, and rid the country of many unpleasant flies. How many times I have seen them overpower prey which seemed much stronger than themselves! The web-spiders seemed to have but a few enemies, but the house and wall-spiders, which make no web, have most inveterate enemies in the shape of two or three kinds of wasps. During the day I have seen these wasps travelling along the walls with a rapidity that astonished me, and finally, when coming to a spider, immediately pounce upon the unfortunate insect, and overpower it by the quickness of the movements of their legs, and succeed in cutting one after the other the legs of the spider close to the body, and then suck it, or fly away with it to devour it somewhere else.

"I consider some species of ants, snakes, lizards, and spiders as most useful, for they destroy a great quantity of insects and other vermin. The great moisture of the country I have visited, with its immense jungle, is well adapted for the insect world, and would prove a very rich field to a naturalist and collector who would make it his special study and business. I was surprised how closely several of them mimicked or imitated other objects; some looked exactly like the leaves on which they most generally remain; others are exactly of the color of the bark of trees on which they crawl; while others looked exactly like dead leaves, and one or two like pieces of dead branches of trees. Dragon flies of beautiful color were met near the pools.

"Bats are very abundant, and I had succeeded in making a fine collection of them. They sometimes came by hundreds and spent the whole of the night flying round a tree which bore fruits they like, and the noise made by their wings sounded strangely amid the stillness which surrounded them.

"Squirrels are rather numerous, and there are a good number of species. Birds of prey and snakes are their great enemies. In 'Equatorial Africa' I described how I saw a snake charming a squirrel, and made the little creature come to him.

"There are eight species of monkeys, but they are not all found in every district. They live in troops, but when old they live generally by themselves, or in pars. Of all the Mammalian animals inhabiting the forests, the monkey tribe is the most numerous; but the poor monkey is surrounded by enemies, the greatest being man, who sets traps everywhere to catch him; then he is continually hunted by the negroes with gunsor arrows; the guanonien, an eagle, is also his inveterate enemy.

"The guanonien is a most formidable eagle, and, in spite of all my endeavors, during my former and this last journey, I have been unable to kill one: but several times I have been startled in the forest by the sudden cry of anguish of a monkey who had been seized by this 'leopard of the air,' as the natives often call it, and then saw the bird with its prey disappear out of sight.

"One day, hunting through the thick jungle, I came to a spot covered with more than one hundred skulls of monkeys of different sizes. Some of these skulls must have been those of formidable animals, and these now and then succeeded, it appears, in giving such bites to this eagle that they disabled him. For awhile I thought myself in the Valley of Golgotha. Then I saw at the top of a gigantic tree, at the foot of which were the skulls, the nest of the bird, but the young had flown away. I was told by the natives that the guanonien comes and lays in the same nest year after year. When an adult specimen will be procured, it may be found to rival in size the condor of America.

"By the side of wild men roamed the apes, the chimpanzee forming several varieties. These are called by the negroes the Nschiego Nschiego Nkengo, Nschiego Mbouve, and Koo loo Kamba, all closely allied, and I think hardly distinguishable from each other by their bony structure. Then came the largest of all, the gorilla, which might be truly called the king of the forest. They all roamed in this great jungle, which seems so well adapted to be their homes, for they live on the nuts, berries, and fruits of the forest, found in more or less number throughout the year; but they eat such a quantity of food that they are obliged to roam from place to place, and are found periodically in the same district.

"The elephant has become scarce, and recedes farther and farther every year into the fastnesses of the interior.

"Miles after miles were travelled over without hearing the sound of a bird, the chatter of a monkey, or the footstep of a gazelle, the humming of insects, the falling of a leaf; the gentle murmur of some hidden stream only came upon our ears to break the dullness of this awing silence, and disturb the grandest solitude man can ever behold—a solitude which often chilled me, but which was well adapted for the study of nature."

In his "Mission to the King of Dahomy," by Captain Burton, published about two years ago, there appeared a very painful chapter on "The Negro's place in Nature," introduced by a letter to Dr. Hunt, the founder and President of the Anthropological Society. The gallant captain put forward the theoric of inalienable physical, mental, and moral inferiority of the Hamite to the Semitic families, and even argued for a heterogeneity of descent. He protested, with some pains and emphasis, that the exceptional cases quoted to prove equality were irrelevant, as being cases of men into whose negro blood the Semitic element had been transfused. Of the Dahomans, Captain Burton had the lowest possible opinion. The following is his eloquent and heartless summary:—"They are a mongrel race, and a bad. Cretan liars, Cretans at learning, cowardly, and therefore cruel; gamblers and, consequently, cheaters; brutal, noisy, boisterous, unvenerative, and disobedient; disgas-bitten things, who deem it 'a duty to the gods' to be drunk; a flatulent, self-conceited herd of barbarians, who endeavor to humiliate those with whom they have to deal; in fact, a slave-race—vermin, with a soul apiece."

We have no self-gratulation at appropriating the compliment implied in such a vilification of the character of the negro. We are glad to observe that the estimate of M. Du Chaillu is more discriminating, more humane, and more just. Whilst exhibiting their faults, he does not veil their virtues, nor betray any inclination to deny their claims of brotherhood. M. Du Chaillu concludes his very interesting volume by the following appeal in their favor:—

"As to his future capabilities, I think extreme views have prevailed among us. Some hold the opinion that the negro will never rise higher than he is; others think that he is capable of reaching the highest state of civilization. For my own part, I do not agree with either of these opinions.

"I believe that the negro may become a more useful member of mank

OBITUARY.

Alfred Mellon.

The death of the eminent London conductor will occasion a very general regret, for the name of Mr. Mellon was favorably known among musicians the world over. In the musical circles of England his name is a household word. This distinction Mr. Mellon has achieved, not by great genius, but by earnest talents. He has long filled the conductorship of the Philharmonic Concerts of Liverpool, which, as a regular and established musical enterprise, are unexcelled by any. The talent, tact, and practical knowledge of this musician were admitted cordially by his contemporaries. He was regarded second only to Costa in the conduct of Italian opera, and in other branches of art he was without a superior among London directors. Mr. Mellon began his career in the orchestra of the Birmingham Theatre, and soon went to London to take charge of the orchestra of the Adelphi Theatre under Manager Webster. Under the Pyne and Harrison management he conducted the English opera, and found time to produce a work or two of his own. His opera of *Victorine*, and several capital overtures, will secure him a place among composers. Under Herr Molique of Stuttgard, Mr. Mellon had acquired that distinguishing command of the technical resources of his art which made him one of the most precise, assured, and spirited of the higher class of conductors. One of his best services to the cause of music was the institution by him of the Shilling Concerts, which every night, for many weeks in each summer of late years, crowded the Covent Garden Theatre with the popular thousands. The people were thus benefited as they seldom have been in any other way, and the noblest classics were made popular under Mellon's enthusiastic direction. Nights devoted respectively to Beethoven, Mozart, Weber, Mendelssohn, and the rest of the great instrumental composers, succeeded each other, and all who came to hear were instructed. Mr. Mellon was the husband of one of the most popular and admirable actresses of the English stage. If we may believe the judgment of some of the best informed of his contemporaries, he had, in his simple and honest character as a man, won universal esteem, especially that of his musical brethren.

The Rev. Dr. John Campbell.

The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. John Campbell, a well known minister of the English Congregationalists. The deceased was born in 1795 in Scotland, and received his education at the Universities of St. Andrews and Glasgow. He labored more than twenty years in the ministry. On resigning his position as a minister, he devoted himself entirely to literature, being in turn the editor of several periodicals (including the *British Standard*), and the author of a number of works, especially of controversial. In 1839 he opened a controversy with the Queen's printers on the Bible printing monopoly, which resulted in the immense reduction of the price of the Scriptures. During our war, Dr. Campbell was surpassed by no one and equalled by few English journalists, in his warm advocacy of the cause of the United States against the rebellious slaveholders and their sympathizers in Great Britain.

Prince Frederick of Hesse Darmstadt.

This nobleman, a brother of the late Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt and uncle of the present Duke, died recently at Paris, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years. When a young man Prince Frederick renounced the Protestant religion and embraced Catholicity, becoming a member of the clergy and being a lay cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church. His father, Louis I of Hesse Darmstadt, who was a bigoted Protestant, drove the deceased from the Grand Duchy, after compelling him to make a renunciation of his rights to the succession of the ducal throne. He retired to France, and did not return to his native land until after the death of his father in 1830. He did not long remain in the Duchy, however, but soon returned to Paris, where he lived in great retirement to the time of his death.

M. Hittorff.

In the death of M. Hittorff, member of the Institute, which took place recently at Paris, the artistic world has suffered a severe loss. The deceased was a native of Cologne, in which city he was born in 1792. Being destined by his father for an architectural life, he was placed under the best masters in his native place, and at seventeen years of age was sent to Paris, where he studied under Percier and Belanger, who took a great interest in his progress. He rapidly attained a prominence, and in 1814 was appointed Inspector of Royal Buildings; and, on the death of Belanger succeeded to the position of Royal Architect. His principal works were the construction of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, and the embellishment of the Champs Elysees, and the Place de la Concorde. He also built L'Ambigu Comique (theatre), with many other works of a different character. Among his lesser works may be mentioned the Abattoir du Roule. As an author, M. Hittorff made some reputation by the publication of his "Ancient and Modern Architecture of Sicily," together with other works relating to art. In 1825 he was decorated with the Legion of Honor, and in 1853 became a member of the Academy of Fine Arts. Although a native of Cologne (in Prussia), M. Hittorff preferred to retain his French citizenship after that city was captured by the allies.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF LEE'S SURRENDER.

Letter from General Grant.

The anniversary of Lee's surrender, the 9th instant, was celebrated with considerable pomp in various parts of the North and West. In response to an invitation to attend the celebration in Titusville, Pa., General Grant sent the following note:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—My Dear Captain:—Your kind invitation to me to be present at the celebration to be held at Titusville, Pa., by the soldiers of that vicinity, who contributed to the saving of our country during the late struggle through which we have passed, was duly received. I should like very much to be with you, but cannot. I can, however, wish you a happy, good time, and add that every man who bore his musket or sword during the Rebellion has a record to be proud of, and one which it is hoped he will never tarnish by subsequent acts. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

U. S. GRANT, General.

To Captain Henry F. Wrigley, Titusville, Pa.

Conversion of the Jews.

Bishop Odenheimer, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey, has issued the following pastoral letter recommending a collection for the Jews, on Good Friday:—

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New Jersey:—Brethren beloved in the Lord—I have more than once written to you, recommending a collection for the Jews on Good Friday. Again I urge you, by your love for Him who died on the Cross, to imitate His unconquerable charity for His brethren after the flesh, the ancient people of God. And not on the next Good Friday only, but on each annual recurrence of the great Fast, I ask you, in the Master's name, to make a contribution for the Jews; so that your alms and prayers may be a perpetual memorial, in the sight of God, of your longing for the promised time when "the fullness of the Gentiles shall be come in, and so all Israel shall be saved." Pray, give, work for the conversion of the Jews; and so much the more heartily and hopefully, as ye see the Day approaching.

Affectionately your Bishop,

WILLIAM HENRY ODENHEIMER.

Burlington, N. J., Lent, A. D., 1867.

REMOVAL OF THE SPLEEN.—Towards the end of last year M. J. M. Philipeau gave the French Academy an account of some experiments on young rats, showing that the spleen is reproduced after partial extirpation, but never when entirely removed. He has followed up these experiments by others, in which he first totally extirpated and removed the spleen, and then replaced it in the abdominal cavity. The animals thus operated on were examined at periods of five, ten, and fifteen months afterwards, when the spleen was nearly always found to have engrafted itself on the peritoneum, generally near the stomach and on the left side. In only one case had the spleen attached itself on the right side, whilst in almost every instance adhesion took place at the edge of the funiculum. Where the graft succeeded, the spleen presented its normal structure, and increased in size with the growth of the animal, without, however, altering its normal dimensions.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

4 3 1m]

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

ALEX. BENSON & CO.
JOHN E. FOX & CO.
CHARLES EMORY & CO.
FREDERICK STEER.
DE HAVEN & BRO.
GLENDENNING & DAVIS.
KURTZ & HOWARD.
BIOREN & CO.
EDWARD ROBINS & CO.
GEORGE J. BOYD.
BARKER, BROS. & CO.
KNIGHT & GRAFF.
ISAAC C. JONES, JR.
BULL & NORTH.
S. HARVEY THOMAS.

4 3 1m]

NEW PENNSYLVANIA

6 PER CENT. LOAN.

FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

4 2 1m4p] NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

For Sale, Without Commission,

BY

J. E. RIDGWAY

BANKER,

3 1m NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW 6 PER CENT. STATE LOAN,

FREE FROM ALL TAXATION,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, by

COCHRAN & GOWEN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

4 3 1m.] NO. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW $23,000,000 LOAN

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

For sale in amounts to suit purchasers.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

4 3 1m] NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

4 5 12t* NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE.

NO COMMISSION CHARGED.

STERLING, LANE & CO.,

4 15 12t* NO. 110 SOUTH THIRD ST.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved ladies. [3 21 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.

CONVERSIONS MADE OF

7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 1]

7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE,

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Broker

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers. [2 2 3m

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2 2rp] No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

2 4 1] No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address

H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,300·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	128,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
80,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	41,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	58,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
20,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·0
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·28
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	28,000·00
135,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	165,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,502·50.	$1,070,280·78
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	27,027·20
	Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	33,922·20
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $511.102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,467,221·26

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Bullitt, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, B. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867.
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866. $328,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 16 12 3]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $500,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.
ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. N. E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, second story front office, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 234 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gaitmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. B. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Keasey, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmwam

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. D. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN,
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public. C. BIRD, Proprietor.

4 8 1m

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,

NO. 233 NORTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Will color more water than four times the same amount of ordinary indigo.

IT IS WARRANTED TO GIVE SATISFACTION.

It is retailed at the same price as the imitation and inferior articles. 1 9 3m

"THE NOVELTY."

THIS SPLENDID CLOTHES-WRINGER

HAS FOUR COG-WHEELS, two on each end, and is in reality the ONLY RELIABLE ONE ever made.

Don't buy before seeing this. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. MACFERRAN,

SOLE AGENT,

4 3 1mrp] NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET.

FOSTER'S RESTAURANT,

NO. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA.

Oysters and Meals at all hours. 4 5 1m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
3 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 650 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 20, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1262 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookson.
JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans April 11, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans April 13.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 512 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, April 27, at 5 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

THE FINE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW YORK, of the INMAN LINE, will sail from Pier 45 North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, for LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN.

The Steamship EDINBURG will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Rates of Passage.—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $35—Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
4 11 5t No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $300 GOLD.

CITY OF NEW YORK.....Wednesday, April 17
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, April 20
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, April 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, April 27
CITY OF CORK.....Wednesday, May 1

and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
First Cabin	$110	$135
Steerage	$30	$35
To London	112	To London 135
To Paris	120	To Paris 145

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
4 7] No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAM AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
1 1 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN B. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, of June Term, 1866. No. 84. In Divorce. AMALIA VOELKER vs. PHILIPP VOELKER.

To Philipp Voelker, the above-named respondent—Sir:—The depositions of witnesses for libellant in the above case will be taken before E. K. NICHOLS, Esq., the Examiner, appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, at the office of the subscriber, No. 512 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FRED. DITTMANN,
4 4 15t* Attorney for Libellant.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of EDWIN SPOONER, WILLIAM SPOONER, Jr., and DAVID C. SPOONER, Executors and Trustees under the will of WILLIAM SPOONER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 22, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 123 South SEVENTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

LEONARD MYERS
4 6 mwf5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES, Etc., Trustees for SUSAN M. DUBS, under the will of WILLIAM J. DUBS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 17, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M. at No. 304 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,
4 5 fmw 5t* Auditor.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of BROOKE & PUGH, doing business at Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons who have claims against the above firm will present them to the undersigned for immediate settlement, and those who are indebted to the same will please make early payment. NATHAN BROOKE,
EDWARD H. PUGH.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm-name of BROOKE, COLKET & CO., for five years, ending the 31st day of March, 1872, and will continue the Flour, Grain, and Produce Commission Business, at the old stand, Nos. 1731 and 1733 MARKET Street. NATHAN BROOKE,
GEORGE H. COLKET,
EDWARD H. PUGH.
4 2 12t

Philadelphia, April 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF J. W. SCOTT & CO., consisting of JAMES W. SCOTT, A. B. MAGARICAL, WILLIAM N. JAMES, and JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT, was dissolved on the 5th ult., by the death of James W. Scott.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the business of manufacturing Shirts and furnishing gentlemen's Goods under the style of J. W. SCOTT & CO., at the old stand, No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

MARY SCOTT,
A. B. MAGARICAL,
WILLIAM N. JAMES,
JAMES FREDERICK SCOTT.
4 12 6t

April 12, 1867.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

No. 49 South THIRD Street.

AND

No. 31 South SIXTH Street,

Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. 1 27 3mrp

FIFTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.

Territorial Governors—Case of Colonel Alexander Cummings.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate, enclosing communications from the Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General, and the Secretary of State. The latter, to whom was also referred the resolution of the 8th instant, requesting the President to inform that body how often the Governors, Secretaries, and Judges of the several Territories have been absent from their posts of duty in the Territories since their appointments, etc., says the department has no information in regard to the absence of territorial judges.

In respect to Governors and Secretaries, the Department has no information other than that given in the tables submitted of what periods have been spent in Washington during their absence from the Territories. The leaves of absence mentioned in the table were in each instance previously granted, except in the last case of Colonel Cummings, Governor of Colorado Territory, which leave was applied for from Denver and granted after his arrival here. The public necessity for such absence, so far as is known to the Department, appears in the table. No part of the expenses of the trips of the Governors and Secretaries have been charged to the Government.

The Attorney-General, in his communication, says that all the absences mentioned therein were in accordance with leaves previously granted on assurances satisfactory to the Attorney-General, that the public interest should suffer no damage.

The Secretary of the Interior says he has no information on the subject.

Mr. Raymond's Case.

Mr. Raymond's friends are working to prevent his rejection, and ask that his name be laid on the table. This course will probably be adopted.

Consul to Panama.

General Kirby Smith has just been confirmed as Consul to Panama.

Business in the Senate.

It is extremely doubtful if the Senate will get through to-morrow.

Executive Business To-day.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have not yet decided on the case of Raymond. If there is an actual vacancy, they will report in favor of Raymond's confirmation, but if Motley still holds the office, they will not.

Gideon H. Hallistee, of Connecticut, is nominated for Consul to Havana. General Frank Herron for Marshal of Louisiana.

Fire at Boston.

BOSTON, April 15.—A fire this morning partially destroyed the building owned by Patrick Donohue, the publisher of the Boston *Pilot*. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

CLOTHING.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET ST.,

1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

We have now the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

FOR BOYS

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A large assortment of

Fancy Coatings and Cassimeres

FOR GENTLEMEN TO ORDER FROM

F. A. HOYT & BRO.,

TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

3 30 smwlmrp ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner and latest style.

4 5 fmwlm] C. SOMERS & SON.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have removed to

NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,

(Lately occupied by E. M. Needles), where they are now opening an elegant assortment of goods for BOYS, GIRLS, INFANTS, and MISSES, in the latest Paris and London styles. The public is invited to call and examine 3 26 2w

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, CHARLES MACALESTER, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1.25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31 mwlmrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 44 NORTH SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA, Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, and *permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office, 44 N. SEVENTH, above Filbert. 4 13 3*

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

One lot of Plaid Silk Poplins, $1 20 a yard.
Fine Quality French Percales.
All-wool Delaines, choice shades.
Melange Poplins, very cheap.
Black All-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Gros Grain Black Silks, cheap.
Plaid and Stripe Scotch Ginghams.
Black and White Balmoral Skirts.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Just opened, a large lot of Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
White Piques, 50, 60, 62½, 65, 75, 80c., and $1.
Buff Piques, 75 cents per yard.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsook, Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, and White Tarletans.
A new lot of figured Swiss Mulls, very cheap.
White Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Colored Alhambra Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Apron Bird-Eye and Nursery Diapers.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

MUSLINS! MUSLINS!

Best makes Shirting, Pillow-case, and Sheeting Muslins.
Just opened, a large lot of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' Buff, White, and Colored Berlin Gloves.
Children's Buff, White and Colored Gloves.
Ladies' English Silk Gloves.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Cloths suitable for Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques.
A cheap lot of all-wool Cassimeres.
Ladies' and Children's Hoop Skirts. 10 22

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

WILL OPEN TO-DAY

One case double width all wool Delaines, choice colors, best goods yet offered, 68c. a yard.
Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 60, 65, 70, 85c., etc.
Yard wide Spring Chintzes, 25c.
Plain and Figured Percales, Mourning Chintzes, etc.
Spring Delaines, Plaid Poil de Chevres, etc.

DOMESTICS

at reduced prices.
2000 yards Bleached Muslin at 12½c., worth 15c. by the case
Bleached Sheeting, 2¼ yards wide, 50c.
Pillow-case Muslin, 1¼ yard wide, 25c.
Real Water Twist Bleached Muslin, 20c.
Best makes of Bleached Muslins.
One bale of good Russia Crash, 12c.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Ballardvale Flannels, reduced prices
Best 50c. all wool Flannel in city.
Yard wide Domet Flannel, 37½c.
Mellons, for boys' wear, 68c.
Spring Balmorals, $1 25.

WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS!

Marseilles Quilts, from auction, bargains.
Large Plaid Nainsooks, 50, 55, 60, and 65c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½c., etc.
Fine Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Plain and Striped Nainsooks, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirred Muslins, White Marseilles, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13c.
50 doz. Misses' Linen Hdkfs., 10c.
Butcher Linen, 40 inches wide, 50 and 62½c.
Gents' Spring and Summer Underwear.
Gents' Neck-ties, Suspenders Hdkfs., etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Ladies' Spring Gloves, 20c. up.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
G. F. Velvet Ribbons, all widths.
3000 Linen Fans, at all prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

KID GLOVES.

"ANGELE."

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

This Glove being cut by the

SYSTEME JOSEPHINE,

WITHOUT SEAM ON SIDE, renders it the best fitting Glove imported.

The extensive sale of it by First-Class Retailers in New York in competition with other makes, is a guarantee of its quality.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING

OF

1867,

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

3 22 fmw2m A. MYERS, Lately of New York.

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM,

3 18 mwfm No. 818 ARCH Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1 25, $1 37, and $1 50. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1 75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 62c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Paris Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37½ to 90c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1 25. Stair Oil Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines, 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE,

[2 19 6m N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

$1·00 PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAID SILKS.
CHEAP PLAIN SILKS.
CHEAP FANCY SILKS.
CHECKED SILKS, $1·00 AND $1·12.
BARGAINS IN MOIRE ANTIQUE SILKS.
PLAIN SILKS, $1·25.
WIDE AND HEAVY BLACK SILKS FOR COATS, $2·50 PER YARD.

WHITE GOODS!

Fine White Brilliants, 25 cents.
Splendid Quality Brilliants, 28 and 31 cents.
Bargains in Nainsook Muslins.
Bargains in Piques.
Bargains in French Chintzes.
New Style Plaid Muslins.

DRESS GOODS!

GRANITE POPLINS FOR SUITS.
ALEXANDRES FOR SUITS.]
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GREY GOODS
LIGHT ALPACAS, ALL NEW SHADES.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' WEAR

5000 Yards---100 Different Styles.

Cloths, New Styles, $1·25.
Very Handsome Cloths, $1·50.
Double Width Cloths, $1·75.
All New Materials for Sackings constantly in Stock.

Cassimeres for Business Suits.
Cassimeres for Boys' Suits.
All-wool Cassimeres, 75 cents.
Fine Cassimeres for Men's Wear, $1·25.

LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS.

Plain Linens for Boys.
Fancy Linens for Boys.
Plaid and Stripe Linens.
White Linen Drills.
White Linen Ducks.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 tsmrp5 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN, A FULL ASSORTMENT

OF

BEST BLACK SILKS,

CHENE SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

3 2 wsmtfrp] PLAID SILKS,

FIGURED GRENADINE, BERNANI,

FRENCH ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,

LARGE VARIETY OF GREY GOODS.

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS,
WHITE GOODS.
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN.

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and always a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3mSp

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 6 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 50 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design, very cheap.

4 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.

27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE BAC.

25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,

NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION.

This House, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of:—

SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES,
SHAWLS, WOOLLENS,
LACE, LINGERIE,
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES
FURS,
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS,
GLOVES, RIBBONS,
TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE.

ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE. [3 1361*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

OPEN DAILY

NEW STYLES FANCY BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS.

NOVELTIES IN

FRENCH FLOWERS,

MARIBEAU FLOWERS,

BRONZE FLOWERS,

BONNET FRAMES,

SILKS, RIBBONS, CRAPES,

ORNAMENTS, FRINGES, ETC.,

STRAW BONNETS,

ENGLISH HATS,

MOURNING BONNETS.

WOOD & CARY,

3 25 2m] NO. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

107 EIGHTH STREET 107

RIBBON STORE,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET.

JULIUS SICHEL

Has just opened a fine assortment of MILLINERY GOODS for the ensuing Season, consisting of STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, the latest shapes and styles.

RIBBONS in all colors, widths, and qualities; the best assortment in the city.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Crapes, all qualities and shades.

French Flowers, a superb assortment in the latest novelties.

Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, in all widths and qualities.

The best French and New York Bonnet Frames always on hand.

Bonnet Ornaments, Bugle Fringes, the handsomest styles; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

The above goods are all selected with the best care, and will be sold at the lowest market rates to suit the times.

JULIUS SICHEL,

NO. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

FOUR DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

P. S. No trouble to show goods. 4 2 1m

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS

FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwfsp2m

AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

We open to-day a full and splendidly assorted stock of

FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES

STRAW HATS,
STRAW BONNETS,
BONNET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING RIBBONS,
VELVET RIBBONS,
SILKS,
VELVETS,
LACES, ETC. ETC.
PARIS FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTS.

All of the latest and most approved styles, and at the lowest prices.

Please give us a call.

Country orders promptly and accurately attended to.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM,

3 29 1m No. 726 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

M. E. MASON & CO., AT THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 1316 CHESNUT Street,

Will open, April 10 and 11, latest styles of SPRING AND SUMMER

BONNETS, HATS, AND DRESS CAPS.

Would call special attention to their ENGLISH HATS. 4 9 12t

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 16, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [4 10 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

April 18, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [4 12 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

April 19, at 11 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 250 pieces rich royal damask, Venetian, superfine and fine ingrain, Dutch hemp, list, cottage and rag carpetings, etc., embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [4 13 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF GERMAN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
On Friday,

April 19, by catalogue, on four months' credit, at 10 o'clock, by order of Mr. F. W. REIMER,

25,000 dozen German hosiery,
10,000 dozen gloves and gauntlets, of the choicest qualities and styles, viz.:—
10,000 dozen ladies' white cotton hose, from medium to the finest and best regular made goods imported.
5,000 dozen ladies' brown, mixed, slate, and black cotton hose, from the lowest to the best regular made goods.
5,000 dozen misses', boys', and children's, white, brown, mixed, and fancy cotton hose, ½ and ¾ hose, a full assortment of prices, styles, and sizes.
5,000 dozen gentlemen's brown, white, mixed, fancy and French mixed half hose, of every price and style, from the lowest quality to the finest regular made goods.
10,000 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, misses', and boys' Berlin, Lisle, cotton, and silk mixture gloves and gauntlets, comprising one of the largest and most complete assortments of summer goods ever offered. [4 15 4t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
April 16, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange,—
EXECUTOR'S SALE.

2 $1000 6 per cent. Union Canal Coupon Bonds.
$270 Scrip North Pennsylvania Railroad.
5 shares Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.
1 share Schuylkill Navigation Co. (common).
3 shares Southwark Railroad.
645 shares Oil City Petroleum and Refining Co.
FOR OTHER ACCOUNTS.
100 shares Freedom Iron and Steel Co.
20 shares Manhattan Gas Governor Co.
10 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad.
$72 scrip do do do
100 shares Union Bank of Tennessee.
34 shares Planters' Bank of Tennessee.
100 shares Planters' Bank of Mississippi.
400 shares Broad Top Improvement Co.
500 shares Black Health Coal Co.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
100 shares Anti-Incrustation Co.
100 shares Central Transportation Co.
5 $1000 First Mortgage Bonds North Penna. Railroad.
25 shares Cape Island Gas Co.
5 shares Swede Iron Co.

PEW

No. 143 Church of the Holy Trinity.

Estate of July Ann and William Schively, deceased:—

COUNTRY SEAT and FARM and STONE QUARRY, 21 acres, Twenty-third Ward.

Executor's Peremptory Sale. Estate of Hugh O'Donnell will include:—

SECOND and SHIPPEN STREETS—S. W. corner, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 837, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 724, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 1007, Frame Dwelling.
FRONT Street—No. 804, Brick Dwelling.
NINTH and CATHARINE—N. E. corner, Brick Dwelling.
THIRD Street—No. 1020, Brick Dwelling.
NEW Street—No. 240, Tavern and Dwelling.
SWANSON Street—No. 880, Brick Dwelling.
BECK Street—No. 31, Frame Dwelling.
GAUL Street—No. 2025, Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH Street—No. 907, Brick Dwelling.
SIXTH Street—No. 912, five Brick Dwellings.
SIXTH Street—No. 915, two Brick Dwellings
QUEEN Street—No. 128, Frame Dwelling.
QUEEN Street—No. 333, Brick Dwelling.
REDWOOD Street—No. 532, Brick Dwelling.
SECOND Street—No. 1005, Store and Dwelling.
SECOND Street—Two Building Lots.
FRONT Street—Building Lot, two fronts.
LOMBARD Street—Frame Dwelling.
WASHINGTON Street—Building Lot.
ELFRETH'S Alley—No. 135, Brick Dwelling.
RICHMOND and PALMER Streets—N. W. corner, Tavern and Dwelling.
Seven GROUND RENTS—$202, $250, $16, $12, $18, $10, $3·62 a year.

Full particulars of the above in hand-bills, which may be had at the Auction Rooms. 4 12 3t

Sale No. 1250 N. Broad street,
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT FURNITURE,
Rich Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1250 N. Broad street, by catalogue, elegant rosewood Chamber Suit, handsome walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, do. do. Buffet Sideboards, large and elegant Hall Table and Hat Stand, very elegant Axminster, Wilton, and Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, etc. [4 13 3t

REAL ESTATE.
THOMAS & SONS' SALE.

Very elegant Four-story Brown Stone Residence, No. 1248 N. BROAD Street, above Girard avenue, 25 feet front, 100 feet deep to Carlisle street.
On Tuesday, April 23,

At 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that very elegant three story brown stone mansuage (French roof), with three-story press brick back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Broad street, south of Thompson street, No. 1248; containing in front on Broad street 25 feet, and extending in depth 160 feet to Carlisle street. It is finished with all the modern conveniences.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—$15,000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined on application to the Auctioneer.

Full particulars at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
4 11 12 15 & 20 4t] Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, "Evening Telegraph," Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

SALE ON MONDAY, APRIL 22, will include—

NORTH BROAD STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, and extra conveniences, No. 1331 North Broad street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of Christian Stikel, deceased.—Two-story brick dwelling, S. W. corner Twenty-third and Jefferson streets.

Same Estate.—Two-story brick dwelling, N. W. corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.

Handsome brick residence, with 20 feet side yard, No. 1221 Race street. Lot 40x100 feet to a 20 feet street.

Two two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 232 and 234 Spruce street.

WEST SPRUCE STREET.—Handsome brick residence, with brown-stone dressings and Mansard roof, No. 2718 Spruce street.

Two three-story brick dwellings, No. 802 South Fourth street, through to Wecacoe street.

Three-story brick residence, No. 514 Pine street.

VINE STREET.—Lot 36x125 feet, through to Pearl street, with brick building and office, Nos. 1707 and 1709 Vine street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE SALE, APRIL 19,
Will include—

GERMANTOWN—East Logan street, or Fisher's lane Germantown, two very desirable Building Lots, 60 by 125, and 61 by 125.

HAMILTON STREET—No. 2513, neat two-story Stone Residence, 15 feet by 60 feet 4 inches.

CHRISTIAN STREET—Nos. 2246 and 2214, two three-story Brick Dwellings, each 16 by 76 feet.

GREEN STREET—No. 1825, handsome four-story modern Residence, with all the modern conveniences, 21 feet front by 120 feet deep.

Sale at No. 1409 North Ninth Street.

TWO STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS, PUMPS, &c, Built by FABER, of Pittsburg.
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17th, at 11 o'clock, at the shop of Saurman & Tobin, No. 1409 N. Ninth street, two steam engines and boilers, built by Faber, of Pittsburg; six (6) inch cylinder, twenty-four (24) inch stroke, with hot and cold water pumps attached. One engine and boiler is new. They are rated at 12-horse power each. [4 11 5t

May be examined any time previous to sale.

BY FURNESS, BRINLEY & CO., NO. 615 CHESNUT Street and No. 612 JAYNE Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

MCCLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS JETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning.

April 18, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc

Also, a large and desirable assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [4 13 4t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

CARD.—We will shortly hold a large special sale of elegant French Bronze Groups and Figures, Twenty-one Day Clocks, Alabaster Vases and Ornaments, French China Vases, etc. etc., all the importation of Messrs. Vitt Brothers (late Vito Vitt & Sons). Particulars in future advertisements.

14 B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, JR., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

JUST ARRIVED PER STEAMSHIP CITY OF MANCHESTER, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF BEST SHEFFIELD ELECTRO SILVER PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY, manufactured by JAMES DIXON & SONS, and other celebrated Sheffield Manufacturers.

B. SCOTT, Jr. will sell by auction, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings,

April 17 and 18, at 10 o'clock, an elegant assortment of best quality Patent Electro Silver Ware, Ivory Table and Pocket Cutlery. The plated ware consists of gold-lined tea and coffee services, kettles, and stands to match, with and without lamps; card receivers, fruit stands, wine sets, 4, 5, and 6 bottled dinner and breakfast castors; syrup pitchers, teapot stands, dish covers, entree dishes, with movable handles, forming eight epergnes, cake-baskets, round and oval trays, from 10 to 22 inches; toast racks, egg frames, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc.

Also cases of cutlery, containing 55 pieces; dessert cases, 24 pieces, in pearl, ivory, and plated handle; fish carvers, etc.

Also presentation cases for children, lined with velvet, in morocco cases; spoons and forks in beaded, plain, and king's patterns, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 13 4t

AMERICAN AND MODERN PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
On Thursday and Friday Evenings,
April 18 and 19,

At the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, without reserve, to close invoices, a collection of Modern Paintings of classical and pleasing subjects, together with a number of finely framed imported chromos and engravings, etc. Sale positive [4 13 6t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 127 S. Tenth Street,
SUPERIOR FURNITURE, OIL FINISH; ELEGANT VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, MANTEL GLASSES, SPRING AND HAIR MATTRESSES, PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASSWARE, GAS FIXTURES ETC., ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 127 S. Tenth street, will be sold the furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising elegant velvet and Brussels carpets, walnut parlor furniture covered with plush; large French plate mantel mirror with walnut frame; three suits of walnut chamber furniture; large and elegant walnut sideboard; extension dining table; walnut hat-rack; spring and hair mattresses; China, plated ware, kitchen furniture, etc.

The furniture is of superior quality, and has been in use but a few months.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store on Monday, 4 12 3t

SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

We have just received from JOSEPH DRAKIN & SONS, manufacturers, Spring Street Works, Sheffield, England, a large consignment of his superior Plated Ware and Cutlery, and will sell by auction, at our Store, No. 1110 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday Morning,

April 17, at 10 o'clock, a fine assortment of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of tea and coffee services, six pieces, with three pieces gold lined; kettles and stands to match, salvers, cake and card baskets, dinner and breakfast castors, toast racks, gold lined drinking cups and spoon holders, wine sets, syrup pitchers and trays, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, entree dishes, dish covers, etc.

Also, cases of Cutlery, containing full sets of dinner and dessert knives and forks, fish carvers in morocco cases, butter knives, spoons and forks in plain, kings' and beaded patterns, etc.

Full particulars in catalogues. [4 15 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET,

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 500 LOTS FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS.

Of the importation of
Messrs. B. DIAMOND & CO.,
by catalogue, on a credit.
On Wednesday morning,

April 17, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Included will be found, viz:—

FRENCH FANS, a full line in linen, silk, feather, wood, in 100 different and newest styles, being the largest assortment ever offered at auction in this city.

PALM FANS, also 50 cases palm fans, in original cases.

BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS, also Paris dress cloak, mantilla, and bonnet trimmings, in jet, crystal and amber, Jet and crystal clasps.

NOUVEANTES, just arrived from Paris, comprising newest styles for spring sales.

NOTIONS, POCKET WALLETS, ETC.

Also an invoice of fine imported travelling-bags, pocket-wallets, etc.

Also jet sets earrings, chains, and rings; hair, nail, and tooth-brushes; dressing and pocket-combs; ladies' silk scarfs, skirt facings, etc.

KID GLOVES AND LACE MITTS.

500 dozen ladies' superior quality Paris kid gloves; ladies' and misses' Paris lace mitts, a full invoice for first-class sales.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

Also an invoice fine silk sun umbrellas, new style parasols, gingham umbrellas, etc.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 2000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, AND 4500 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., ETC.

Also, on Wednesday, 17th instant—

WHITE GOODS,

2000 pieces, comprising a full line all qualities cambrics, jaconets, soft finish nainsooks, Swiss mulls, India mull, bishop and Victoria lawns, plaid and stripe cambrics, jaconets, nainsooks, etc.

LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Also ladies' ½ linen cambric hdkfs., all qualities.
Gents' ⅝ and ¾ linen camoric hdkfs., do.
Ladies' ½ hemstitched linen cambric hdkfs., do.
Gents' ¾ and ⅞